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The fruits of a lifetime of nursery experience

Illustrated
**PLANTING
GUIDE**

Issued specially for
your information and
convenience by —

**ROSELANDS GARDEN
SUPPLIES**

(W. O. ROUSSEL & CO., LTD.)
67 High Street. P.O. Box 464,
BLENHEIM.

Nursery Entrance: Charles Street.

**TREES
SHRUBS
CONIFERS
ROSES
PERENNIALS
BULBS
WATER LILIES
ETC.**

DON'TS and DOS

- DON'T PRUNE** conifers, azaleas, rhododendrons, or plants of the Ericaceae family, except to improve their shape.
- DO PRUNE** back heavily the first year, and later after blooming each year, all flowering fruits such as apples, cherries, peaches, plums (described under *Malus* and *Prunus*).
- DON'T LIME** or use ashes on any of the Ericaceae plants, such as azaleas, kalmias, rhododendrons, or Proteaceae plants, such as banksias and telopeas.
- DO USE** an acidifier, such as flowers of sulphur, aluminium sulphate, or the special acid manures available, on Ericaceae and Proteaceae plants, if your soil is not already acid.
- DON'T ALLOW** roots of newly-purchased plants to dry out or leave them in wind or sun. Heel them in a shady, sheltered spot until ready to plant.
- DO WATER** newly-set plants if ground is dry, and throughout the first summer, until established. Mulch the soil surface heavily.
- DON'T PLANT** out shrubs or trees or any plants while ground is very wet and soggy.
- DO STAKE** firmly plants that are set in a windy position, particularly acacias, eucalyptus and any fast-growing trees.
- DON'T OVERWATER** Australian and South African shrubs during summer, as they naturally withstand drought. Summer soakings are often fatal to banksias, leucodendrons and leucospermums.
- DO HAVE** a damp sack handy when planting out, and always take your plants from under it one by one as you plant. Even a half-hour exposure of the roots to sun and air can be fatal.
- DON'T ASSUME** just because some branches have been shortened back, that your newly arrived roses or fruit trees are already pruned. These must be pruned **after planting**.
- DO PROVIDE** strong stakes the full length of the plant for all deciduous specimen trees, especially weeping standard trees and weeping standard roses.
- DON'T MANURE** newly set shrubs or perennials, except to mix soil with compost. Wait until strong growth commences.
- DO WATCH** for slugs and snails eating young shoots of freshly set perennials, such as delphiniums and pyrethrums.
- DON'T LEAVE** lifted summer-dormant bulbs in the direct sunlight, particularly crocuses and tulips—half an hour's exposure can "cook" them.
- DO DRY QUICKLY** lifted bulbs, removing tops and stirring containers in order to hasten evaporation (except lilliums and winter-dormant bulbs that retain their roots).

N. R. ~~M. J. M.~~ 19 Bates St
Riverston
N. R. M. ~~Thwait~~
3/2.78. ~~Barton~~ at 30 ~~Riverlaw~~ ~~Terrace~~
Dear Customer,

This publication is not exactly a nursery catalogue, nor do we pretend to be able to supply **all** the plants described herein. It is intended to be a genuine planting guide, describing briefly but as fully as possible as space will allow, the range of plant material you are likely to require or desire to identify as you see them in other gardens. Brief cultural notes, where necessary are given, an attempt to provide a guide as to hardiness, and ultimate heights given as grown in average garden soils and conditions. In order to assist identifications, at least one small half-tone illustration accompanies practically every genus or sub-section described. C. H. C. H.

The small charge made for this booklet is but a fraction of its initial cost, but it is supplied to you as a genuine attempt to assist you in all your present and future planting problems, irrespective of whether you purchase such material from us or not.

As a further assistance towards the identification and fuller cultural notes of practically all trees, shrubs, bulbs and perennials grown in this country, the four popular books described on the back page are strongly recommended. They are written by a practical nurseryman for New Zealand conditions.

We have available a condensed price-list of the plant material we hold in stock, but inquiries are invited for prices of any other material described herein.

Yours for happier, more intelligent
and trouble-free gardening.

KEY TO NAMES

The first name is the GENUS — Acacia, for instance.

The next is the COMMONLY USED NAME, such as wattle.

The third is the FAMILY TO WHICH ALL ACACIAS BELONG — in this case **Leguminosae.**

Thus a listing of *Acacia baileyana* would be

A. baileyana — Cootamundra Wattle (followed by a brief description).

Any special form of a species would be shown in quotes in ordinary type. For instance, **Acer palmatum** '**Atropurpureum**'.

Hybrids, having, of course, two or more parents, cannot be grouped along with species. They must be differentiated. These are listed in heavier (bold) type with quotes — as, for instance, **Daphne** '**Burkwoodii**'.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CONTAINER-GROWN SHRUBS

Nowadays, nurserymen are going in more and more for plants grown in containers.

This has many advantages. While deciduous trees and shrubs may be safely transplanted during Winter while they are dormant, they **MUST** be containergrown in order that they can be planted out safely once the Spring surge of growth has commenced, and the plant has put out its feeder-roots. Evergreens, of course, will always need a ball of earth around their roots during the transplanting period, and root damage is greatly minimised if containers are used.

The advantages may be summarised thus:

SIZE

Trees of certain kinds, because of their loose root-formation, are usually grown in pots. But by using larger containers, much bigger trees will be safe to move—trees of a size that could not possibly be transplanted safely otherwise. Containers for such subjects as acacias, eucalyptus, cistus, dodonaea, ceanothus, etc., can be as large as one, two and even four gallons, and the time saved amounts to two or more years in bringing them to maturity when they are transplanted.

PLANTING TIME

All types of trees—deciduous or evergreen—which have been container-grown can be planted out in full bloom, in full leaf anytime. Care should always be taken if this is done in the hottest and driest part of the year, but with intelligent watering no losses need be sustained.

PLANT WHEN YOU ARE READY

The tree is always ready to be planted. You can keep it growing happily in its container with a little attention until it suits you to begin planting—and this can be a few days—even a few weeks—after purchasing.

BUY IT IN FLOWER

No need to order from descriptions, which may mean different things to different people. Roses, for instance, can be chosen while in full bloom and leaf. Japanese maples, lilacs, camellias, flowering fruits, are easy to choose when you see them as they will appear in your garden. The same applies to variegated or ornamental foliage trees.

FAVOURABLE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

In winter, when the water-table is high and holes fill with seepage and surface water, the best-treated new arrivals in your garden can be lost, especially in puggy soil. By holding back and waiting till Spring, success is assured, more particularly with such touchy subjects as South African and Australian natives, roses, citrus and stone-fruits. By the following winter the soil will have consolidated around the roots, and then will no longer be a basin of loose earth to act as a drainage sump.

ADVICE FROM A WORLD AUTHORITY

Mr. A. G. L. Hellyer, Editor of "Amateur Gardening" and a writer of many gardening books, says, "Already many garden owners are being introduced to a much greater variety of

good plants, as containers come into their own. They plant as they feel inclined without the trouble of ordering from a distance or waiting weeks or months for delivery. I believe that as a result of container planting we shall see better planted gardens and a great increase in the number of enthusiastic gardeners."

The following hints will help gardeners in carrying out container plantings:

TREES IN PLASTIC BAGS

Plastic bag containers: Prepare the hole amply big for the container to fit, and fill the bottom two inches with good loamy soil. If drainage is not sufficient, plunge a garden fork deeply into the bottom of the hole to improve drainage. Carrying your tree with your hands UNDER the base of the container (never by the trunk) place it in the hole. With sharp scissors or a knife, split the bag from top to bottom, and drag gently from under the tree. Half-fill the hole with water, tuck topsoil firmly down around the shaped ball of soil without disturbing it, and water again when all soil is in position. Then do not water again until the surface indicates the ball is becoming dry.

TREES IN TINS

Can-grown Trees: If the tree cannot be tapped out of the can without root disturbance, cut the can down each side with tinsnips and fold the tin away from the tree. Planting is then carried out as above.

PLANTS IN POTS

Potted Shrubs: Place one hand over the surface of the pot with the stem of the plant between the fingers, and tip it completely upside down, not just sideways. Tap the edges of the pot on a wooden bench or handle of spade (otherwise you will break or crack the pot) until the root ball falls out. Then plant as above.

SACKING-WRAPPED SHRUBS

Balled Shrubs: Place in the hole, cut the twine and pull it away. If heavy root-growth has already taken place through the hessian, just open the top around the neck of the ball and plant as above, leaving the sacking in place. If there has been no root movement, gently strip away the hessian *without disturbing the ball*, leaving the ends still in the hole and with the tree sitting in the middle of the sheet. Then plant as above.

TREES and SHRUBS

In this section we provide brief descriptions and cultural notes of the best-known and most popular shrubs and small trees grown in gardens in Australasia, and in other countries of the Southern Hemisphere. For a much fuller descriptive list, which includes practically everything cultivated in this part of the world, reference should be made to the **HANDBOOK OF TREES AND SHRUBS**, where some 2,300 subjects are dealt with in detail, including uncommon and rare plants seldom offered for sale. Because of the almost endless list of species and varieties known and grown of some genera, such as azaleas, camellias and rhododendrons, cultural notes mainly are given here. What is available for the general public in these sections may vary in different areas. Furthermore, introductions are coming on the market yearly, and in many cases these surpass older favourites, thus making any list soon out-dated.

ABBREVIATIONS:—**T.** stands for the word tender, representing plants that will tolerate but light frosts up to 4 degrees. **H.H.** means that this plant is half-hardy, withstanding winter frosts without severe damage of up to 8 degrees. **M.H.** stands for medium-hardy, with frost resistance up to 12 degrees. **N.H.** means near-hardy, seldom damaged with frosts to 16 degrees, while **V.H.** indicates that such plants are seldom damaged in the most severe climates. The letter **D.** following indicates that the plant is deciduous, that is, it drops its leaves in winter, while the letter **E.** refers to the fact that it is evergreen. Heights given are those usually attained under average garden conditions, but twice this height with considerable age, or in nature, can be expected.

ABELIA

Caprifoliaceae

Easily-grown hardy or near-hardy evergreen shrubs, happy in almost any soil or situation. They bloom over a long period, and in some species the reddish-brown calyces behind the flowers remain long after the flowers have fallen, thus extending the period of attractiveness.



A. floribunda — Roundish - oval, smooth, glossy leaves, bronzy-red first, usually carried on long arching stems. Clusters of pendulous, narrow, funnel-shaped flowers 2-3in. long, rosy-red in colour, appear from early summer. Trims well into a neat shape. (Illustrated). 4-6ft. NHE.

A. grandiflora—For some years this popular hedge plant was offered under the names of **A. chinensis**, **A. rupestris**, and **A. floribunda**. The slightly fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers backed with reddish-brown calyces remain well into winter. Also

grown as an ornamental shrub. A recently introduced New Zealand-raised sport with rusty-golden foliage is offered as **A. grandiflora 'Francis Mason'**. 4-6ft. NHE.

A. schumannii—Shoots arching and leaves downy at first, with a summer crop of pinkish, broadly funnel-shaped flowers in clusters, the largest of this genus. An attractive variegated foliage form is sometimes offered. In very cold districts the plant loses its leaves in winter

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)

Malvaceae



The various well-known coloured hybrids grown and offered for sale have derived from only two of the ninety-odd species known. They are soft-wooded, quick-growing, evergreen shrubs which need to be severely pruned back to at least half-height each winter. They begin to bloom as soon as the warmer weather starts, and continue as long as new growths appear. In near frost-free districts, or under glass, they bloom throughout the year. Numerous cultivars are

grown, but unfortunately the names under which certain colours are sold seem to vary in different districts and countries. It is therefore desirable to order by colour; these range from pure-white or cream through to yellow, orange and various shades of pinks and reds. There is a more open-mouthed and larger-flowered strain of hybrid abutilons, known as hollyhock-flowered, of which the brilliant orange-red variety '**Keiler's Surprise**' as illustrated on left, is one of the best. 4-8ft. HHE.



A. megapotamicum—Also sold as **A. vexillarium**. The golden mottled variegated foliage form is the most popular. It is an evergreen of semi-prostrate habit, with long thin branches. The 1in. wide, pendant, flagon-shaped flowers are bright yellow, encased in a five-lobed calyx of deep red. These continue as growth develops for six to nine months of the year. It is best employed as a bank or wall plant, for it is a vigorous grower when once established. 2-4ft. MHE.

A. vitifolium—This is a soft-wooded more erect-growing shrub, with large vine-leaved downy foliage, dull green above, whitish beneath. The wide-open flowers, produced in



clusters, are 3-in. across, a bright lilac-blue, but sometimes a deeper purplish-blue. They appear early summer, for a comparatively short period. The shrub seems to grow better in a climate with a cold winter, where specimens up to 20ft tall are recorded. 6-8ft. VHE.

ACACIA (Wattles) Leguminosae

There are over 600 species of acacias, many of which are natives to Australia, and are outstandingly beautiful. A careful selection of species can provide a succession of blooms from early winter till summer, but most are spring-flowering. Unfortunately, many of the lower-growing species are short-lived, or they outgrow their usefulness within about ten years. Life can be prolonged by a yearly pruning back after flowering, and a short stake at planting, to anchor the roots, will prevent damage from strong winds, which break the roots of top-heavy plants produced in unnatural, rich moist soils. They are more suited to poor or stony ground. The Australian evergreen acacias are difficult to transplant from the open ground, so are usually pot-grown for sale in nurseries. Although such plants are comparatively small, all grow quickly when set out in the open, flowering the second or third year. Just a handful of the better-known species are mentioned but many additional fine species will be found in many nurseries.

A. baileyana (The Cootamundra wattle)—A graceful small tree with silvery-grey foliage, outer branches pendulous. Rich yellow flowers in round balls are produced abundantly in clustered racemes during late winter. There is a form called 'Purpurea' with purplish foliage which contrasts beautifully with the golden balls of bloom and is now generally available. 20ft. NHE.

A. drummondii—A low-growing bushy species, always neat and attractive if clipped yearly after blooming. Soft green downy foliage and cylindrical lin-long fingers of lemon-yellow flowers. 3ft. MHE.



A. longifolia (Sydney Golden Wattle)—Narrow pale green leaves and large yellow flowers produced in cylindrical spikes. Showy in early spring. (Illustrated.) 10-15 ft. MHE.



A. podalyriifolia (Queensland Silver Wattle)—Although not as hardy as other species, resenting winter frosts over 8 degrees, this is one of the most spectacular of all, with its silvery glaucous foliage, and globose heads of rich golden-yellow flowers, larger than most, and produced mid-winter. 8-10 ft. HHE.



A. riceana—Seldom recognised as a wattle until in bloom late spring. It forms a dense bushy shrub, abundant with miniature deep green awl-shaped leaves; the racemes of lemon-yellow flowers appear throughout. Will form into a neat hedge. (Illustrated.) 8ft. MHE.

ACER (Maples)

Aceraceae

A most valuable genus of deciduous foliage trees comprising over 100 species, some with numerous highly ornamental garden forms, as in the **A. palmatum** group. All are easily grown, but a cool well-drained soil, not dry in spring, is desired, and shelter from heavy or persistent winds is essential for the foliage forms. A few of the best known and popular species and forms are described here, although all are worthy of consideration if room is available. In suitable districts autumn foliage is particularly fine.

A. negundo (Box elder)—There are several attractive variegated forms which are highly ornamental, and are also very suited for street or avenue plantings, as it is a plant which will stand exposure to winds and adverse conditions. The best known forms are:



A. negundo 'Argenteo-variegatum'—Green leaves margined silvery-white. 10-15ft. VHD.

A. negundo 'Aureo-marginatum'—Green leaves blotched with yellow. 10-15ft. VHD.

A. palmatum (Japanese maple)—It may be claimed that no other ornamental deciduous tree can boast so many interesting foliage forms. The type itself is a valuable specimen tree reaching 15-20ft, and, as with all the other forms, assuming brilliant autumn colourings in districts with cold winters. Although very hardy, shelter from severe or constant winds is absolutely necessary in order to secure undamaged autumn beauty, particularly with the finely dissected foliage forms, which are almost lace-like in appearance. About fifty distinct forms have been grown in this country, but mention is made of the

few that are the most popular and generally available. The accompanying illustration depicts some of the foliage forms cultivated.



A. palmatum 'Atropurpureum'—The foliage of this form is a sustained purplish-red. There are further selected named forms also, such as 'Superbum', 'Nigrum' and the deeply-divided 'Suminagashi'. 8 - 10ft.



A. palmatum 'Dissectum Atropurpureum'—As the cultivar name suggests, the purple-red foliage of this delightful form is very finely divided. There is also a plain green foliaged form, a stronger grower, less weeping in habit, called 'Ornatum', and a variegated form, veined with pink and cream. All are low-growing, weeping in habit, forming a low mound. Specimens grafted on 3-5ft standards produce a fine effect. (Illustrated.)

A. palmatum 'Senkaki'—For many years sold as 'Seigan'. The outstanding feature of this form is lacquer-red stems, which are especially conspicuous when the green foliage has fallen. 6-8ft. VHD.

A. palmatum 'Septemlobum Rubrum'—Midway in foliage between the purple-leaved forms of 'Atropurpureum' and 'Dissectum' types.

Likewise there are the plain green-leaved and the purple-leaved forms, and others such as 'Linearilobum'. All are fine garden plants, erect-growing, not weeping, and with good autumn foliage. 6-8ft. VHD.

A. platanoides 'Crimson King'—The best-known form of this fine Norwegian maple is a fine specimen or avenue tree, although too large for small gardens. The five-pointed leaves, lobed and toothed, are 4-7in long; the young growths are shining coppery-red, changing to purple-red when matured, and yellowish-purple in autumn. There are several other selected but similar forms, such as 'Nigrum', 'Schwedleri', of which 'Goldworth Purple' is considered to be one of the best. 12-20ft. VHD.

ADENANDRA (China Flower)

Rutaceae

Dwarf compact shrubs from the Cape, allied to the diosmas, and very suited for small gardens or the front of large borders, in areas free from very heavy frosts. Full sun and good drainage is essential.



A. fragrans—A neat erect bush producing terminal clusters of single, wide-open, rosy-pink fragrant flowers in early spring. Odd blooms continue for some time. It is a useful cut flower, and a firstclass dwarf shrub. 2-3ft. HHE.

A. uniflora—This better-known species forms a densely-twiggd shrub with single 1in wide China-white flowers, backed with pale pink. There is no period of special major display of bloom, but the shrub is valued for its prolonged flowering season, from early spring till autumn. 3ft. MHE.

ALOYSIA (Lemon-scented verbena)

Verbenaceae

A. triphylla Previously known as **A. citriodora**, this oldtime hardy shrub is largely grown for its refreshing lemon-scented foliage, and also oldtime sentiment. It produces terminal slender panicles of small lilac-purple flowers. Prune heavily each winter. 6-8ft. VHD.

AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut)

Hippocastanaceae



A. hippocastanum—The common white-flowered species are grown as specimens in large gardens, or as street trees which reach 30ft or more. The more popular natural hybrid, known as **A. carnea** is a much smaller tree, which produces pale to deeper pink flowers, variable as raised from seed. The best form, usually budded or grafted, is **A. carnea 'Briotii'**, whose panicles of bloom in spring are deep rosy-red. 10-12ft. VHD.



AGONIS (Juniper myrtle) Myrtaceae

A. juniperina—A quick-growing tree with minute soft green foliage; the outer branches weep gracefully. The plant is covered with short clusters of small white manukalike flowers during winter. The sprays are useful when cut and long-lasting. A valuable shelter and specimen tree. 12ft. NHE.

AMELANCHIER (Shad bush) Rosaceae

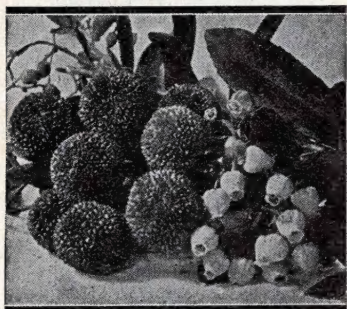
A. canadensis—This is the best-known of this genus, forming an elegant small-twiggd shrub covered in early spring with myriads of small starry white flowers which are quickly followed by coppery-toned young foliage. Autumn foliage is also impressive, turning from yellow to russet-red. 8-12ft. VHD.

ARAUCARIA **Araucariaceae**

A. araucana (*A. imbricata*)—This is the well-known monkey puzzle tree, with hard spine-tipped leaves. It is mostly used in larger parks or for large lawns. 20-50ft. VHE.



A. heterophylla (syn *A. excelsa*) (Norfolk Island pine)—A symmetrical specimen tree whose horizontal branches are arranged in tiers. It is employed mostly for coastal or avenue planting, likewise as a specimen in large grounds. As an indoor or patio tub plant, it is most accommodating and decorative during its younger stages. It withstands deep shade. 30-50ft. MHE.

ARBUTUS (Irish strawberry tree) **Ericaceae**

A. unedo—One of the hardiest and most useful evergreens which stays undamaged by winds and adverse conditions, such as heat and drought. It has rich green foliage and bark, and twigs of coppery-red. The pearly-white flowers in late autumn are in short pendant racemes like lily of the valley. The 1in wide, rounded, warted fruits are at first yellow, changing to orange-red and scarlet. These continue to ripen throughout autumn and winter. Unfortunately the fruit is very popular with some birds. 10-20ft. VHE.

AUCUBA (Japanese laurel) **Cornaceae**

A. japonica—A most valuable shrub with many foliage forms. It is particularly useful for growing in shady positions, or under large de-

ciduous trees. The large, thick laurel like foliage resists drought, and the beauty is seldom spoiled by adverse weather or insects. Male and female forms are needed, planted in close



proximity to produce a good winter crop of the $\frac{1}{2}$ in long scarlet-red berries, which are untouched by birds. One male plant, usually a plain green-foliaged type, is sufficient to fertilise a cluster of female plants. The best effect is secured by group planting. The most desirable golden-variegated foliage female form is known as *A. japonica* 'Crotonoides', and another attractive narrow-leaved form with deeper crimson-scarlet berries is called 'Longifolia' or sometimes 'Salicifolia'. A newer variegated foliage male form is known as 'Mr. Goldstrike', and the best green form, 'Obovata'. 4-6ft. VHE.

AZALEA **Ericaceae**

Botanically all azaleas now belong to the genus *Rhododendron*, but because of the distinctive features peculiar to this section, and the fact that they will probably always be known by the gardening public as azaleas, they are described here separately. As with other genera, where there are many forms and



hybrids, it is better to give cultural notes, and omit the almost countless list of names. Most plants are sold when in bloom, so the prospective gardener can form his or her own opinion of the appeal of each.

As with most other plants in this family, an acid soil is essential, which means that lime or wood ashes are banned, for they are usually fatal. They are largely surface-rooting plants, preferring an open free soil for the tiny fibrous roots, and respond to a mixture of bush leaf mould, decayed compost, peat or well rotted sawdust. A good handful of flowers of sulphur or aluminium sulphate scattered around the roots yearly will ensure that correct acidity is maintained. Special acid manures for plants of this order are usually available from most retailers of plants.

The deciduous azaleas tolerate various soil conditions and dry autumns, and withstand the heaviest of winter frosts. In such climates they often provide a spectacular autumn foliage display.

**Azalea indica** (Indian Azaleas)—

These evergreens with their many forms and hybrids hail from Japan and China, not India. The named cultivars which were first grown in nurseries, mostly single-flowered, develop into large bushes, are vigorous growers, and are much easier to grow than the modern double-flowered ones. Many of these are cultivated and are more suited for colder districts. The newer, admittedly attractive double and frilly petalled ones have largely been developed in Belgium, where they are grown in large quantities for potting up and to be sold in flower in Europe for indoor decorations. Hardiness has not been a feature in mind with the hybridists, as such plants are destroyed when flowering is over. About 100 different cultivars are grown in Australia and New Zealand, so a list of recommendations is hardly practical. A very low-growing evergreen section, seldom exceeding 1ft in height, and very suitable for rock

gardens, is called **A. 'Gumpo'**, which is obtainable in white, pale and deep pinks. 2-8ft. MHE.



Azalea Kurume (Japanese azaleas)

This is a much hardier evergreen section which forms densely-twigged bushes with small leaves. It is semi-deciduous in very cold districts and entirely covered in spring with small flowers. The general effect is most arresting. This section also requires an acid soil, but it is more tolerant of hard, dry autumn conditions and therefore easier to grow in certain districts than are the general run of indicas. Some very low-growing densely-twigged forms are particularly suited for the large rockery. 2-4ft. NHE.

A newer hybrid section resulting from a cross between the indicas and kurumes has given us a larger-flowered and stronger-growing type called **'Rutherford'** azaleas. Here again about fifty different named cultivars are grown, all of which are worthy garden subjects. 4ft. NHE.

Azalea Deciduous—There are quite a number of beautiful species and hybrids in this section, including the **'Ghent'** azaleas, with their smaller but wide-open and reflexed flowers,



both single and double-flowered, and the further developed double-flowered **'Rusticas'**, as well as the named **'Mollis'** in a fine range of cultivars. All are very beautiful if available, but seldom offered by nurseries nowadays as they take longer to reach saleable size through the slower process of layering.

What is usually offered for sale is a strain developed by the late Edgar Stead, of Christchurch, New Zealand, known as **'Ilam Hybrids'**. These have been derived from crossing the trumpet-shaped **A. mollis** forms with the brilliant **'Ghent'** types, resulting in larger wide-open flowers, often with frilly edges. These are more easily raised from seed, and several colour-class selections are often available. They are generally more vigorous than the older types previously offered, and in the main somewhat resemble the famous **'Exbury Hybrids'** raised in England, being of a similar parentage. The lower left illustrated variety is a popular golden-yellow called **'Altaclarensis'**. 4-8ft. VHD.

AZARA

Most useful hardy evergreens suited for specimen planting on the back of the border, for the foliage is always neat and attractive. They bloom late spring. The masses of flowers are strongly fragrant; those of **A. microphylla** drench the whole garden at night with vanilla-scented perfume. Older specimens which become lax or open benefit by an occasional heavy winter pruning.



A. lanceolata—A graceful foliage tree with lanceolate leaves toothed at the edges. outer branches pendulous. Small tufts of mimosalike soft yellow flowers appear throughout the foliage during mid-spring. (Illustrated.) 12-20ft. VHE.

A. microphylla—A neat semi-erect small tree with narrow, glossy foliage, and dainty frondlike branches, outer ones semi-pendulous in habit. In early spring it is covered with inconspicuous tiny, greenish-yellow, vanilla-scented flowers reminiscent of chocolate. 10-15ft. VHE.

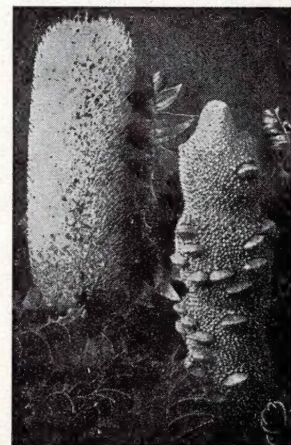
BANKSIA (Australian Honeysuckle)

Proteaceae

Nearly all the fifty-odd species are of garden merit, and most are of easy culture provided good drainage in a lime-free soil is available. Naturally most grow in poorish soil that is dry in the autumn and open and sun-baked rather than shady. They resent coddling or crowding. The nectar in the cylindrical cones attracts our honey-loving birds, and the winter or spring-flowering species are much valued for larger indoor decorations. When once established, larger specimens than are sold in nurseries are almost impossible to transplant safely. We mention but a few of the easiest and best-known species, but any lover of Australian natives will doubtless secure any other species that becomes available.



B. ericifolia—The best-known and most accommodating species. It has deep green narrow leaves, silvery beneath; and during winter erect cones 6-8in long of golden-amber, resembling maize-cobs, appear throughout the bush. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. MHE.



B. grandis—Abundant along the coastal sands of West Australia. This is the giant of this family, and has

handsome 12in long leaves, cut to the mid-rib in triangular segments, yellow-green above and silver below. The prominent terminal lime-yellow cones 12in long are seen during spring. A tree needs to become well-established before it will bloom freely. (Illustrated). 12-40ft. MHE.

B. integrifolia—A useful quick growing wind-resistant species from coastal areas with 6in long, wedge-shaped, deep green leaves. During autumn it provides an abundant supply of 4in long greenish-yellow cones. 12-30ft. MHE.

B. occidentalis—A very neat erect-growing shrub which, as with most of the banksias, is worth growing alone for its handsome foliage, which is deep green, narrow and veinless, with white tomentum beneath. The reddish twigs carry brownish-red cones up to 6in long. 6-8ft. MHE.

BAUERA Saxifragaceae

Natives of Victoria and Tasmania, these heathlike dwarf shrubs thrive to perfection in lime-free sandy valleys, and seem to be easily-grown in any but the coldest parts. A yearly pruning or trimming up after flowering will help to maintain a shapely bush. Two species are grown here.

B. rubioides—Commonly called the River Rose, it has soft pink solitary flowers which are produced mostly during summer. 2ft. MHE.



B. sessiliflora—This is more erect, with slender growths, clothed up the stems with clusters of 1in wide, mallow-purple or orchid-pink flowers. (Illustrated.) 3ft. MHE.

BEAUFORTIA (Swamp bush myrtle) Myrtaceae



B. sparsa—Probably the best of a dozen or so interesting species, closely related to and much resembling the callistemons and mela-leucas. It is a bushy, many-twigged shrub with narrow yellowish-green leaves, and during late summer and autumn is plentifully furnished throughout with 4in long soft 'brushes' of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. It is one of the most valuable late flowering shrubs grown, happy in an open sunny spot. 4-6ft. MHE.

BELOPERONE (Lobster plant) Acanthaceae



B. guttata—A quaint small-growing shrub from Mexico, hardier than generally supposed, which thrives best in a sun-baked dryish spot where it will bloom nearly all the year. The flowers appear in curious, terminal drooping spikes 6in long or more, which are almost entirely concealed by the brownish-rose, overlapping cylindrical bracts. The stems are brittle and easily broken, so shelter is needed. There is also a greenish-white flowered form. Useful for winter cutting, and in a near frost-free situation. 2-3ft. HHE.

BERBERIS (Ornamental barberry) Berberidaceae

Very few of the hundreds of species and their numerous forms are grown in this country, although they are popular in Europe and America. They are extremely hardy. Most are thorny, a disadvantage in an ornamental shrub, but few other plants will thrive and berry so freely under adverse conditions of severe winter cold and dry autumns. The few mentioned here are those most popular.

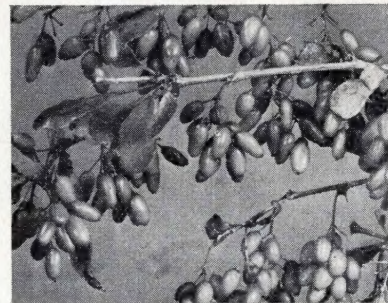
B. darwinii—Most berberis are grown for their berries and autumn foliage, but this species is rendered attractive by its spring crop of numerous 3in long racemes of bril-

liant orange-yellow flowers. Several hybrids have been produced by crossing with other species; the best



form grown here is **B. stenophylla 'Coccinea'** whose deep orange flowers are scarlet in bud. 4-8ft. VHE.

B. thunbergii 'Atropurpurea' — Young growths are rich sanguine-red, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn along with the coral-red berries. A still deeper purple-leaved form is known as **B. thunbergii 'Atro-superba'**, and a small-growing one, more suited for rockeries, is called '**Little Favourite**', apparently identical with one called '**Crimson Pygmy**'. 2-4ft. VHD.



B. wilsoniae—Under this specific name will be found a number of selected forms that have been named, such as '**Autumn Cheer**', '**Comet**' and '**Firefly**'. They quickly develop into dense bushes with small green leaves, glaucous below, and in rather hard conditions produce prolific crops of bright coral-red, scarlet or crimson-red berries along with the autumn foliage. If grown on rich soil the berries, which are produced on the previous year's growth, are largely hidden by the abundant new growth. 4-6ft. VHD.

BETULA (Birch) Betulaceae

The well-known and deservedly popular silver birch forms a splendid avenue, street, or specimen tree, which is especially appreciated on account of the white trunks of matured trees in winter, as well as for the fine golden autumn foliage. Reasonable shelter is needed from persistent winds in order to produce stately well-balanced specimens.

B. pendula—Also listed as **P. alba** and **P. verrucosa**. In the true species the outer branches droop gracefully, a distinguishing feature from other similar species. Plants from 3-12ft tall can be transplanted safely, but need to be firmly staked until well established. If available the various foliated forms are most desirable



subjects, such as the purple-leaved '**Purpurea**', and the cut-leaved '**Laciniata**'. The weeping **B. pendula** '**Youngii**' is also a fine lawn specimen tree if grafted on seven to nine-foot standards. A striking effect can be secured by planting the common type, **B. pendula**, in tight clumps of three or more plants, thus providing a cluster trunk effect as in our illustration. 25-50ft. VHD.

BORONIA

Rutaceae

Everybody knows and loves the sweetly-scented brown boronia, **B. megastigma**, but few realise that there are about seventy Australian species, many very beautiful. All are acid-loving plants, found growing naturally on tussocks in peaty swamps. Ashes or lime is fatal, but bush leaf mould, peat or decayed vegetation mixed in the soil is most helpful. A fairly heavy pruning after flowering is essential to maintain a good shape, and also prolong the otherwise comparatively short life.

B. denticulata—A strong-growing bushy species with masses of starry lilac-mauve flowers throughout the light green foliage. It has no perfume, but has proved to be popular, for it is easily grown in light soil and full sun. 3-5ft. MHE.

B. heterophylla—The red boronia. A more erect, much-branched plant with slender, shining pinnate foliage 2in long, and during mid-spring

masses of ovoid rosy-crimson flowers. The heavily laden thin stems are very suitable for cutting and decorative



work, and heavy cutting seems to prolong its life. (Illustrated.) 3-5ft. MHE.

B. megastigma—The brown boronia. The rounded bells are coppery-brown to purple-brown outside, yellow inside. A form known as **B.**



megastigma '**Lutea**' produces greenish-yellow flowers and paler green foliage. Both are very sweetly perfumed and much valued as early spring cut flowers. Other selected forms of the brown-flowered **B. megastigma** are grown, such as '**Chandleri**' and '**Burgundy**', the latter with coppery-wine bells. 2-4ft. MHE.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly bush)

Leguminosae

Among the species of this genus will be found some of the hardiest and quickest growing of our ornamental flowering shrubs. They are therefore excellent for quick background shelter in larger gardens or for the desired effect in protecting other slower growing plants in the border, or in newly-planted gardens.

B. colvilei '**Kewensis**'—The best form of this Indian species with the largest flowers of the genus. The large sage-green leaves, silvery below,

are first covered with reddish-brown wool. The 1in wide, open-mouthed, dusky rosy-red bells, formed in



drooping panicles, resemble bunches of grapes, and appear during summer and autumn. (Illustrated.) 8-15ft. VHE.

B. davidii—The more recently introduced selected forms of this strong-growing variable species have been a decided addition to our hardy summer and autumn-flowering shrubs. The terminal lilac-shaped spikes of bloom, often 8-12in long, appear the first season after planting; a second crop results from a pruning back as soon as the first crop has finished. About a dozen named varieties are grown and offered, including white, pink, lilac, purple, violet and royal-



red. Prune back heavily each winter. Semi-deciduous in a very cold climate. (Illustrated.) 8-12ft. VHE.

B. salviifolia—This is very strong-growing with dense branches and foliage; the dull green sagelike leaves are heavily wrinkled. During late winter it produces compound terminal panicles of small pale lilac flowers, orange at the mouth, and sweetly fragrant. The plant is mainly used for quick background shelter, resisting salt spray and withstanding constant trimming. 8-15ft. VHE.

BUXUS (Box)**Buxaceae**

Buxus sempervirens—A very hardy and rather slow-growing shrub, with deep green small shiny leaves and bushy habit, ultimately capable of developing into a small tree. Excellent for a dense clipped hedge anywhere and very useful in cold districts. A very decorative form has striking white variegation, and may have originated in New Zealand. It is rapidly superseding the less attractive golden-variegated form '**Aureo-marginata**'. 6ft. VHE.

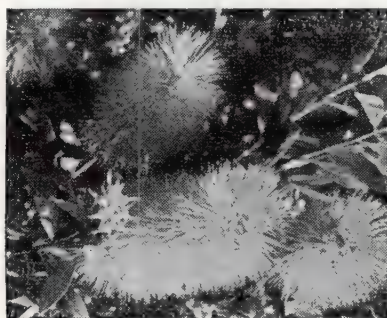
CAESALPINIA (syn. Poinciana)**Leguminosae**

C. gilliesii—One of the hardiest and best-known of about 100 species belonging to this genus, it delights

shrubs, grown for its attractive display of clusters of small, shiny, lilac-purple berries which encircle the slender stems at every leaf joint during late autumn and early winter. These continue long after the soft downy leaves have fallen, and are most useful for indoor decorations. It is unlike most other berried shrubs in that the display is produced on the current season's growth. The tiny pink flowers which precede the berries in late summer are also of some interest. Erect-growing in contrast to some other species grown that are more spreading. 4-6ft. MHD.

CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush)**Myrtaceae**

A valuable genus of Australian evergreen shrubs related to our ratas, easily grown and hardy under most conditions. Most of the twenty or so species have their distinctive characteristics and are worthy of cultivation. All produce cylindrical terminal spikes composed of closely packed stamens, usually in various shades of reds and crimson, and pink, mauve, yellow and green-flowered forms are grown. The new young growths or foliage are often coppery-red or bronzy-green and covered with tiny silken hairs.



C. citrinus 'Splendens'—The best form of this most popular species, it produces in late spring a fine display of crimson-scarlet 'brushes', and often a second smaller crop of blooms in late autumn. Quick growing, flowering quite young, it also forms an attractive hedge. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. NHE.

C. rigidus—Large brilliant red 'bottle-brushes' conspicuously tipped with golden anthers. A form called '**Superba**' is more elegant in habit. 6ft. NHE.

C. salignus—A much taller-growing species, particularly useful for avenue, street or specimen planting. The young shoots with the willowlike leaves are a beautiful coppery-pink, and the outer slender branches are pendulous. Flowers usually crimson, but yellow and green-flowered forms are also grown. MHE.

C. speciosus—The largest-flowered species, forming a dense, stiffly erect shrub, with 5in long deep scarlet 'brushes'. Will grow in wet spots. 4-6ft. NHE.

CALLUNA (Ling or Scotch heather)**Ericaceae**

Closely related to the heaths, this very hardy plant, which withstands the coldest of winters and adverse conditions, is available in a dozen or more selected named forms of the common species **C. vulgaris**, all of which are of garden value, useful alike for the front border or the large rockery. A lime-free soil, poor rather than rich, is desired. Some of the most popular forms are mentioned, but all are good.

C. vulgaris 'Cuprea'—Pinkish flowers, golden-tinted foliage changing to a ball of copper-red in winter. 12in. VHE.

C. vulgaris 'Elegantissima'—Sprays of soft lilac flowers spring and summer. 2ft. VHE.

C. vulgaris 'Foxii Nana'—An impressive miniature for the rockery, forming a tight compact cushion of green, covered in summer with small lavender flowers. 9in. VHE.

C. vulgaris 'Goldsworth Crimson'—Late summer crimson-red. 2ft. VHE.



C. vulgaris 'H. E. Beale'—Rosettes of double pink flowers during summer and autumn. (Illustrated.) 2ft. VHE.

C. vulgaris 'J. H. Hamilton'—Neat compact bush with spikes of bright salmon-pink rosettes. A delightful form. 12in. VHE.

CAMELLIA**Theaceae**

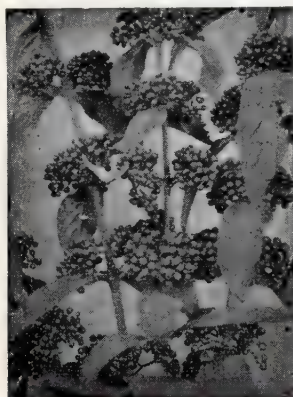
It is impractical to describe the many superb hybrids and forms of the better-known **C. japonica** types—only the various sections or classes, leaving it to the customer to select his or her preferences. All camellias thrive in a rich moist loam rather on



in full sun, and thrives and blooms more freely in dry summer conditions, under which it will also tolerate much more winter cold than in wet climates. It has beautiful fern-like leaves 8in long, and erect terminal racemes of up to forty blooms, in a startling combination of bright yellow petals with protruding crimson stamens. 6ft. MHE.

CALLICARPA**Verbenaceae**

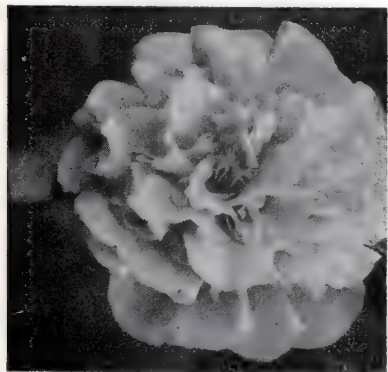
C. rubella—Also wrongly listed as **C. purpurea** or **C. dichotoma**. It is the best known of a number of Asiatic



the acid side, and prefer partial shade in hot districts. The addition of peat or bush leafmould is beneficial and helps to free the heavier soils.

C. japonica—Of the hundreds of forms of this best-known variable species, the newer singles and informal paeony-flowered types seem to be the most popular. A few typical favourites are:—

Arejishii—Paeony-centred, brilliant scarlet-red. 8ft. NHE.



Debutante—Soft pink, large paeony form, flushed petals. (Illustrated). 6ft. NHE.

Hana-fuki—Large semi-double bowl-shaped soft pink flowers with crepelike texture. 6ft. NHE.

Lady Clare—Single wide-open rosy-red flowers of heavy substance. 6ft. NHE.

Red Czar—Double row of heavy and reflexed soft red petals with central yellow stamens. 5ft. NHE.

Spencer's Pink—Waxy soft pink, wide open single with central cluster of yellow stamens. 6ft. NHE.

C. reticulata—The best-known form, called 'Captain Rawes', produces 6in wide, delightfully wavy-petalled blooms of rich carmine-pink.



This is an aristocrat in every way. Several other recently introduced forms are now available such as 'Buddha', semi-double glowing pink, and 'Butterfly Wings', with wavy and regular semi-double rosy-pink petals. Being more difficult to propagate, plants of all forms are of necessity higher priced. Not quite as hardy as the **C. japonica** forms. 6-8ft. MHE.

C. saluenensis Hybrids—This valuable single-flowered species has been used to cross with **C. reticulata** 'Captain Rawes' and also selected **C. japonica** forms, resulting in some



excellent garden plants. Several bloom throughout winter and early spring. Most of these newer hybrids are as yet highly priced, but those mentioned here are generally available.

Barbara Clark—The blooms are composed of three tiers of rich warm pink petals and central golden stamens. 8ft. NHE.

Brian—Bowl-shaped blooms of silvery-pink. 8ft. NHE.

Donation—Large semi-double deep orchid-pink in great profusion, flowers during winter. A fine plant. 6ft. NHE.



Phyl Doak—Wide-open semi-double, soft pink, outer petals deeper and protruding stamens. 8ft. NHE.

C. sasanqua—A distinct and variable species with elongated narrow leaves; the plants and bloom are more

open in growth and habit. The medium-sized single, semi-double and double-flowered forms, all with central yellow stamens, carry a faint perfume and flower throughout late autumn and winter. Plants trim well into attractive hedges. A few of the best-known are:

Crimson King—Single deep crimson, golden stamens. 6ft. NHE.

Hiryu—Semi-double rosy-claret. 6ft. NHE.

Mine-no-yuke (Moonlight)—Carnation-flowered, pure white. 4ft. NHE.

Origoromo—Wide-open single white, flushed pink on edges and reverse. (Illustrated.) 5ft. NHE.

Plantation Pink—Large-flowered, wide-open, pink. 6ft. NHE.

Showa-no-sakae—Soft pink, semi-double. Many central petaloids. 6ft. NHE.

CANTUA

Polemoniaceae

The two species generally cultivated form semi-erect, rather lax shrubs, unless made shapelier by a yearly pruning. During early summer the spectacular display of brightly-coloured, terminal drooping clusters of long funnel-shaped flowers inevitably arouse a desire among gardeners to possess specimens. Plants can also be grown intertwining other shrubs or trained against a wall.

C. bicolor—Clusters of six or more tubular yellow flowers, the expanded lobes being scarlet. A form with creamy-white lobes is also grown. 6-8ft. MHE.



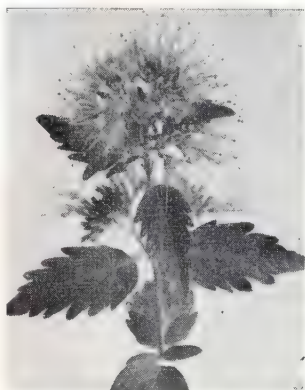
C. buxifolia—Also listed as **C. dependens**, in which the 3in long tube of the flower is yellow and the corolla or 'mouth' purplish-rose. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. MHE.

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spiraea)

Verbenaceae

So-called because of the misty type of powdery flower head, this useful shrub is not only of value because it adds to the limited number of valuable low-growing, blue flowering

shrubs, but also because it blooms profusely during late summer and autumn. The grey-green, notched aromatic leaves tone down the whorls or clusters of flower stamens to a general effect of a bush of dull blue.

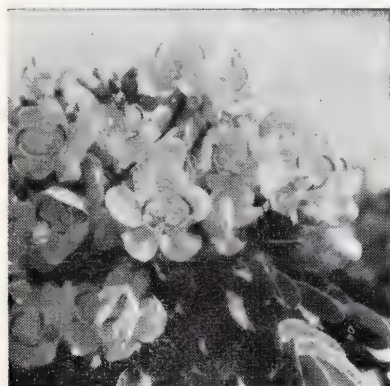


Several lighter and deeper blue-flowered forms of a hybrid of the species **C. incana** are grown, such as 'Heavenly Blue'. 2-4ft. VHD.

CASSIA (Buttercup tree) Leguminosae

From a genus of over 400 species, a few of the hardiest and easiest grown ones are cultivated. Most are drought-resistant, and although quick and easily grown, prefer full sun, but are not fussy as to soils. Masses of buttercuplike yellow flowers appear over a long period. A yearly late winter pruning after blooming is desirable to preserve a good shaped bush.

C. corymbosa—Also known as **C. floribunda**. This late autumn and winter-flowering shrub is one of the hardiest species grown; most others are semi-tropical. Terminal clusters of 2in wide, cup-shaped blooms in



profusion make a spectacular display, particularly the selected form usually grown, known as 'John Ball', as illustrated. Blooms first season. 6-8ft. MHE.

C. tomentosa—The shoots and particularly the underneath of the leaves are covered with grey down. Racemes of bright yellow flowers appear from late autumn till spring. Very quick-growing, useful for back shelter. 5-8ft. MHE.

CATALPA (Indian Bean tree)

Bignoniaceae

C. bignonioides—This forms a fine specimen tree of neat appearance and habit, with large heart-shaped leaves, and terminal 9in long panicles, with frilly, bell-shaped white flowers marked with yellow and purple. Sometimes



available are plants of a butter-yellow foliated form called 'Aurea', and also a purplish-leaved one called 'Purpurea'. Both these forms reach only half the height of the better-known type. 12-25ft. VHD.

CEANOTHUS (Californian lilac)

Rhamnaceae

A most valuable section of hardy evergreen shrubs providing a bold splash of colour in the spring; the numerous tiny flowers are mostly in the form of panicles or 'fingers', in shades of blues, violet or purple. Most will tolerate dry autumn conditions and rather poor soil. A short stake to which the newly-set plant should be tied will prevent root damage in windy situations. A wide range of species and hybrids is grown, all of which are of garden merit. Those mentioned below are the best known.

C. 'Burkwoodii'—A popular hybrid producing all summer and autumn a continuous supply of rich powdery-blue 'fingers'. Glossy deep green-veined leaves. Trim to maintain a good shape. 5ft. VHE.

C. 'Henri Desfosse'—A valuable erect-growing hybrid with loose panicles of rich violet-blue flowers,



the deepest yet. Foliage deep green and young stems a wine-red shade. Summer and autumn flowering. Prune back early spring. (Illustrated.) 5ft. VHD.

C. papillosus 'Roweanus'—A selected form of this species which quickly forms a bush of dense green foliage,



and is entirely covered in spring with 2in long 'fingers' of deep blue flowers. A very popular garden shrub. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. VHE.

C. thyrsiflorus—Probably the tallest-growing species with shining green, handsomely-veined foliage, and 4in long panicles of rich azure-blue flowers during early summer. 8-12ft. VHE.

C. 'Yankee Point'—A recent American introduction, semi-prostrate, very suited for banks or ground cover. It withstands drought and adverse conditions. Brilliant blue flowers on a background of shining green leaves. Two other good low-growing new hybrids are 'Emily Brown', with clusters of violet blue flowers, and 'Joyce Coulter', with dark blue flowers. 3ft. MHE.

CEDRUS (Cedar)

Pinaceae

Valuable specimen or shelter trees, of which there are four closely related species; the bluish or golden-foliaged forms are those mostly cultivated. Suited only for parks or large gardens, they should be em-

ployed as lawn specimens so that the full beauty and shape may develop without interference when established. They withstand considerably dry autumn conditions.

C. atlantica 'Aurea'—A rare form, outer branches tipped golden-yellow, and likewise a fine specimen tree. 25-50ft. VHE.

C. atlantica 'Glauc'—The most desirable silvery-blue foliaged form, which at first assumes a neat pyramidal habit; the outer branches



later develop a more drooping frondose or fanlike appearance. (Illustrated.) 25-50ft. VHE.

C. deodara—This splendid conifer makes a fine specimen or shelter tree with silvery-green foliage; the outer branches droop gracefully. Tolerant of drought conditions. A good shelter tree. 50ft. VHE.

C. deodara 'Aurea'—Outer tips of foliage and branches assume a rich golden hue, deepening in colour as winter approaches. Happily associated with silvery and glaucous-foliaged conifers. 25-50ft. VHE.

CERCIS

Leguminosae

Very hardy and easily-grown deciduous trees which provide a spectacular display of numerous, small, pea-shaped flowers that surround the stems of the previous year's growth, and appear just before the leaves develop.

C. chinensis—Commonly known as the Chinese red-bud tree, it forms a bushy erect-growing small tree; the branching stems are clothed in spring with light clusters of purplish-pink flowers, deeper in bud. Blooms a month earlier than the following species. 8-12ft. VHD.

C. siliquastrum—This is the best-known species, commonly called the Judas tree. More openly and irregularly branched than the preceding species, the entire tree is clothed with bright purplish-rose, pea-shaped flowers in late spring, which are quickly followed by the glaucous-green

leaves, coppery at first. Young plants, usually sparsely rooted and crooked at first, when set out should be



staked and trained to a single main stem. (Illustrated.) 10-20ft. VHD.

CERATOPETALUM

Gunoniaceae

C. gummiferum—This is the best-known and most attractive species, locally known as New South Wales Christmas bush, common in and around Sydney. Neat-foliaged, the bush produces during late spring, in



terminal panicles, hundreds of tiny four-leafed sepals, creamy-white at first, enlarging and changing through to pink, flame and then red, remaining attractive over a long period. Cut sprays are most decorative and long-lasting. In colder climates the display fully develops during late summer. 6-8ft. MHE.

CERATOSTIGMA (Chinese plumbago)

Plumbaginaceae

C. willmottianum—This is the best-known and one of the hardiest species, forming a neat, thinly-branched bush, clothed with dark green leaves which change to yellowish-orange in winter. The numerous terminal rounded clusters

of 1in wide phloxlike gentian-blue flowers persist throughout summer till late autumn. This is one of our best dwarf blue-flowered shrubs for



the front border or small gardens. Cut back heavily each winter. 2-4ft. NHE.

CESTRUM (syn. Habrothamnus)

Solanaceae

Rapid-growing half-hardy evergreen shrubs. Those described below are the ones mostly grown here. They bloom over a long period, and begin the first season.

C. aurantiacum—A succulent semi-rambling shrub, with terminal racemes composed of 1in long orange-yellow flowers, petals rolled back at the mouth. Late autumn and winter flowering. Deciduous in colder climates. 6-8ft. HHE.



C. newellii—The best-known and hardiest species with terminal, often drooping racemes of bright crimson, pitcher-shaped, tubular flowers, produced from late spring till winter. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. MHE.

C. nocturnum—Commonly called the night-scented jasmine on account of the loose terminal panicles of inconspicuous greenish-yellow flowers delicately perfumed at night. Grown for its scent. 6-8ft. HHE.

CHAENOMELES (Cydonias: Japonicas)
Rosaceae

Most useful very hardy shrubs of which the different coloured forms or hybrids of **C. speciosa** are well known. They are not particular as to soils or situations, and are happy in full sun or shade.

C. speciosa—This is the true Japanese quince of which the common scarlet and salmon-red forms are still to be seen in older gardens. The orange-yellow quincelike fruits are produced late autumn, and are useful for making jellies. All forms and hybrids can be trimmed into bushes or hedges, and the cut branches of bloom are decorative; the buds even open up in water. All are very hardy and often deciduous in very cold climates. A few of the best-known are described, but a much wider range of colours is grown.



Alarm—Large flowered deep scarlet red. 4-6ft. VHE.

Chockuragaki—A recent Japanese introduction with striking double vermilion-orange flowers. 8ft. VHD.

Coral Sea—Soft buff-coral shade. 4-6ft. VHD.

Crimson and Gold—Rich dark crimson flowers with contrasting yellow stamens. 8ft. VHD.

Enchantress—Clear shell-pink hybrid. 4-6ft. VHD.

Falconet Charlot—Double creamy-salmon-rose. 6-8ft. VHD.

Simonii—Dark crimson, dwarf habit. 2-4ft VHD.

Winter Cheer—Arresting orange-scarlet. 2-4ft. VHE.

Yokuku—Best large-flowered white, throat tinged green. 6ft. VHE.

CHAMAECYPARIS Cupressaceae

This is one of the most important genera, containing some of our best foliated conifers. The colours range through silver, grey, bluish, golden-yellows to coppery-bronze. The form and habit of growth also vary considerably, consequently they can be adapted to a great range of uses. The foliage becomes more intense during the colder months of winter. All are easily grown in any good garden soil but need shelter if exposed to strong winds.

C. lawsoniana—This cypress has numerous most attractive foliage forms. These following are some of the best and most popular:

C. lawsoniana 'Columnaris'—Erect spirelike growth with rich deep steel-blue foliage. Strictly columnar. 6-10 ft. VHE.

C. lawsoniana 'Ellwoodii'—Of slower, erect, pyramidal growth, with bluish-green foliage, more feathery than other forms. 4-6ft. VHE.

C. lawsoniana 'Fletcheri'—An excellent conical-shaped form with dense soft and downy glaucous-green foliage. 6-10ft. VHE.

C. lawsoniana 'Silver Queen'—The tips of the branches are pale cream, giving the plant a silvery or frosted effect. There is also a dwarf growing form. 6-10ft. VHE.

C. lawsoniana 'Stewartii'—One of the best golden-foliaged forms; the outer frondose branches are more brilliant still. Pyramidal habit. 8-12 ft. VHE.

C. lawsoniana 'Wisselii'—A most distinctive form; the bluish-green branchlets are arrayed in tufts and give an oriental effect. Erect growing habit. 6-10ft. VHE.

C. obtusa 'Crippsii'—One of the most beautiful of all our golden-foliaged conifers. A graceful pyramidal tree with compact frondlike



branches, elegantly poised, not stiff or formal. (Illustrated.) 8-15ft. VHE.

C. obtusa 'Nana Aurea'—The golden-tipped frondose or flattened branches turn to a deeper bronzy old-gold during winter. It



is of very neat habit and of slow growth, a fine subject for the rockery. (Illustrated.) 3-6ft. VHE.

C. obtusa 'Tetragona Aurea'—This form is valued on account of its mosslike young growths which are shaded golden-yellow, more pronounced near the tips of the branches. Delightfully informal. 4-8ft. VHE.

C. pisifera 'Filifera Aurea'—A most popular low-growing plant of rather spreading habit, with threadlike, drooping, golden-yellow foliage, more intense during winter. Front border or rockery. 3ft. VHE.

C. pisifera 'Boulevard'—A selected lower-growing form of 'Squarrosa', more dense and feathery in the



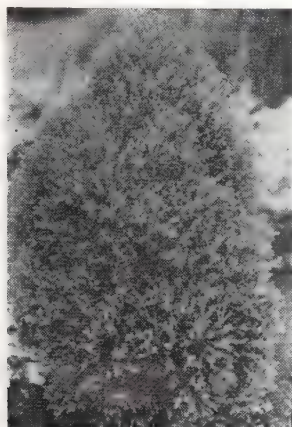
foliage, which assumes a brilliant glaucous-green shade on the tips. (Illustrated.) 5ft. VHE.

C. pisifera 'Plumosa Aurea'—Of dense conical growth. The tips of the branches take on a golden hue,

bronzy-yellow in winter. The foliage is of soft plummy texture. It makes a good tub plant. 8-12ft. VHE.

C. pisifera 'Squarrosa'—Silvery-blue plummy foliage, very attractive in winter. In another form called '**Sulphurea**', the tops of the branches are a smoky sulphur-yellow. 6-8ft. VHE.

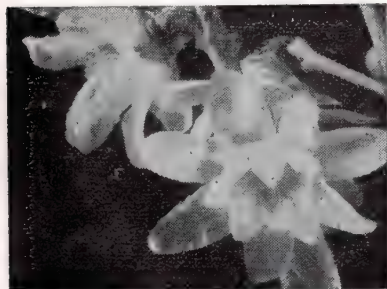
C. thyoides 'Andleyensis' (C. leptoclada)—A quick-growing pyramidal tree with soft bluish-green foliage. Excellent for tub work as well as for background shelter, or specimen planting, but not recommended in warmer climates or North. There is also a low-growing compact form called **C. thyoides 'Andleyensis Compacta'**. 6-10ft. VHE.



C. thyoides 'Ericoides'—A popular low-growing form of neat pyramidal habit, the glaucous foliage changing to bronzy-rusty-red in winter. 4-6ft. VHE.

CHIMONANTHUS (Winter sweet) Calycanthaceae

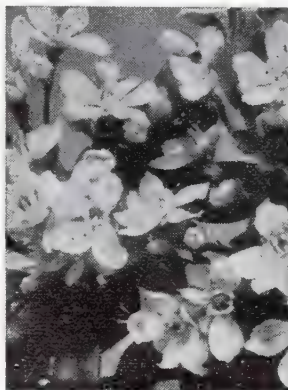
C. praecox—A well-known hardy shrub, valued because of its delightfully sweet-scented 1in wide flowers,



which appear along the twiggy stems during mid-winter. The blooms of the usual type are creamy-yellow, with central purple blotches, but deeper yellow and unspotted-flowered forms are also sometimes offered. The cut branches in bud open up in water. 6-10ft. VHD.

CHOISYA (Mexican orange blossom) Rutaceae

C. ternata—This species forms a compact neat shrub with shining soft-green trifoliate leaves. The bush in spring is covered with terminal



spreading clusters of five-petaled, pure white, fragrant flowers. It thrives near the sea, is very hardy and of easiest culture. 4ft. NHE.

CHORIZEMA (Glory or Flame Pea) Leguminosae

Small-growing, slender-branched Australian shrubs, with terminal racemes of showy, pea-shaped flowers during winter and spring. More suited for sunny spots, large rockeries or against buildings. All species withstand considerable drought.



C. cordatum—Flowers are red with yellow base and wings purplish-red. (Illustrated.) 3ft. HHE.

C. ilicifolium—More prostrate in habit, with small hollylike leaves, and 2in yellow flowers streaked red, and crimson wing petals. 2ft. HHE.

CISTUS (Gum Cistus or rockrose) Cistaceae

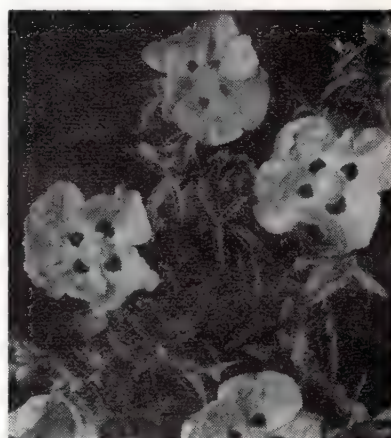
So-called because of the wide-open, single roselike blooms, and the greyish-green leaves sticky to the

touch. Useful spring flowering, drought-resistant shrubs for the sunny border; also thrive in poor soil. An occasional heavy late winter pruning as advisable.

C. formosus—An unusual yellow-flowering species; the base of the blooms are marked chocolate-crimson. The foliage is silvery-grey, covered with tiny white hairs. A sunny dry spot suits it best. 2ft. VHE.

C. ladaniferus—Similar to the following species but with white flowers and pale yellow blotches. 6ft. VHE.

C. lusitanicus—Sticky grey-green foliage, and clusters of 2-3in white crepelike flowers with red basal blotches. 3ft. VHE.



C. purpureus 'Brilliance'—Dark green foliage and short racemes of 3in flowers, rosy-red with basal chocolate-red blotches. Cut back after flowering. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. VHE.

C. 'Silver Pink'—A much less robust low-growing shrub with clear silvery-pink 3in blooms. Full sun. 2ft. NHE.

C. 'Sunset'—Abundance of 2in claret-rose blooms throughout late spring and summer. 3ft. VHE.

CLERODENDRON Verbeniaceae

Only two of the 300 known species are commonly grown in our climate. Both are of easy culture.

C. fargesii—This one forms a neat round-headed bush with leaves 6in long, purplish when young, later bright green. Terminal clusters of 1in wide, fragrant white flowers, produced mid-summer, are encased in green calyces which change to purple-red, and enclosing bright porcelain-blue berries. These persist till late autumn. 6-8ft. NHD.

C. ugandense — Known as the Blue Butterfly bush because of the panicles of 1in wide blooms, made up of five lobes of pale blue, and the anterior concave lobe of rich violet-blue, giving it an orchidlike appearance. The display continues all summer in a sunny, rather dry position. Cut back heavily each winter. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. HHD.



ing it an orchidlike appearance. The display continues all summer in a sunny, rather dry position. Cut back heavily each winter. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. HHD.

CLETHRA (Lily of the valley tree)
Clethraceae

C. arborea — The best-known species, erect-growing, foliage rusty-copper at first, changing to smooth rich green. The small nodding, cup-shaped flowers in terminal, drooping



panicles of blooms, up to 6in long, produce an attractive display during summer. 8-15ft. MHE.

CLIANTHUS (N.Z. kaka beak)
Leguminosae

C. puniceus — Also commonly called the Scarlet Kowhai because of its similar kaka-beak-shaped, 2in long blooms which hang down in spring from the arching branches, in racemes of six to eighteen. The



common type produces an abundance of showy rosy-scarlet flowers, and there is also a strawberry-pink flowered form called 'Roseus', and a greenish-white called 'Albus'. Plants will tolerate extremely dry conditions, and are best planted on banks or attractively situated with branches in bloom hanging over walls. 4-6ft. MHE.

COLEONEMA (Breath of Heaven)
Rutaceae

The white-flowered species with its aromatic foliage and the taller-growing pink-flowered one, are valuable, finely-twigged, bushy shrubs from South Africa, always neat and attractive. The flowering season continues throughout the spring.

C. alba — Usually offered as **Diosma ericoides**, this densely compact shrub, with its minute, soft green foliage, produces a mass of starry white flowers. Trims into neat shapes or a low hedge. 3ft. MHE.



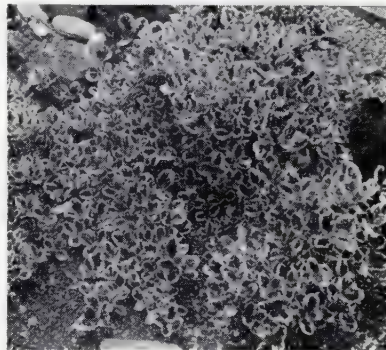
C. pulchrum — This one is more erect in habit, producing from late winter till early summer, elegant sprays of numerous small pink flowers which deepen with age. Useful cut. (Illustrated.) 3-5ft. MHE.

C. pulchrum 'Rubrum' — A valuable 'sport' from the type with brilliant cerise-red flowers in abundance. A spectacular spring-flowering shrub. 3-5ft. MHE.

COPROSMA (Looking glass shrub)
Rubiaceae

A genus of over sixty species of evergreen shrubs, most of which are natives. Valued here and abroad because of the attractive foliage.

C. repens — Also listed as **C. bauri**, and known to the Maoris as taupata. Bright, shiny, rounded leaves which resist salt spray. The plant also tolerates droughts and winds. The common species is thus employed as a hedge plant; but two



ornamental variegated-foliage forms are valued for gardens, tub culture or large rockeries, namely **C. repens 'Picturata'**, green leaves heavily splashed with gold, and **C. repens 'Variegata'** in which the margins of leaves are pale yellow. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. MHE.



C. robusta 'Williamsii' — A most valuable foliage shrub in that the 4in long leaves are heavily banded silvery-cream. A striking shrub in winter, lightening up the shrubbery. Prefers semi-shade. 3-5ft. MHE.

CORDYLINE (Cabbage tree) Liliaceae

C. australis—This is the well-known native tree with long narrow pointed leaves, straight single trunk till 8-12ft high, with later branching heads, carrying in early summer immense, many-branched panicles of tiny creamy-white flowers. Much used in its juvenile stage as a tub plant, withstanding dryness. A slower-growing much valued purplish-foliaged form is called **C. australis 'Purpurea'**: 12-20ft. NHE.



C. banksii—A much lower-growing species with slender stems, often growing in clusters. The long semi-drooping leaves are veined in the centre with red or yellow. A neglected native, now much more planted being suited for scree or Japanese gardens. (Illustrated.) 3-6ft. NHE.

COROKIA**Cornaceae**

C. cotoneaster 'Bronze'—A selected bronzy-green foliaged form of this hardy native shrub, valued for planting in exposed or coastal situations, under trees, in dry positions, or where



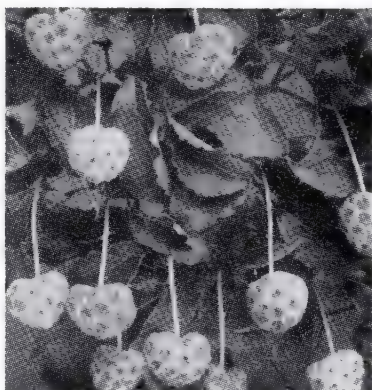
most other shrubs would fail. Starry gold flowers are followed in autumn by a good crop of reddish berries. Several other useful hybrid forms of this species are grown also. 8ft. VHE.

CORNUS (Dogwood)**Cornaceae**

Useful shrubs and small trees; the deciduous ones are particularly suited for cold climates where a spectacular autumn foliage display can be expected.

C. alba 'Sibirica'—This one is grown largely for its decorative bright coral-red stems which are conspicuous during winter, and the new spring growths are bronzy-purple. Another form, called **C. alba 'Spaethii'**, has the added feature of a golden-yellow variegated foliage which turns wine-red in autumn. 6-8ft. VHD.

C. capitata—Previously known as **Benthamia fragifera**. Dull greyish-green dish-shaped leaves, and during late spring produces clusters of 2in wide, sulphury-white bracts resembling petals. These are followed in late autumn by large, broad, fleshy,



strawberrylike fruits of a dull red shade. It trims well and also makes a fine tall shelter hedge. (Illustrated.) 12-20ft. NHE.

C. florida—Masses of wide-open, four-petalled, pure white bracts 4in across appear just before the leaves develop. The prolonged autumn foliage in colder districts is particularly fine, the leaves changing to shades



of orange, scarlet and crimson. A delightful soft pink-flowered form, **C. florida 'Rubra'**, as illustrated, is also generally available. 8-15ft. VHD.

CORREA (Australian fuchsia)**Rutaceae**

Useful low-growing shrubs, mostly open and spreading in habit, with heart-shaped leaves and tubular pendant flowers produced over a long period. Some species bloom throughout winter and early spring. A yearly pruning helps to preserve a better shape.

C. pulchella—Deep rosy-red, 2in long, tubular, pendant bells open at the mouth. Several other attractive



forms from salmon-pink to orange-scarlet are grown also. 3-5ft. MHE.

CORYLOPSIS (Winter hazel)**Hamamelidaceae**

C. spicata—Although several equally valuable species are grown, this one is the best-known. All produce hazellike deeply veined foliage,



and during early spring, numerous drooping, 3in long racemes of soft yellow scented flowers. These are reminiscent of the blooms of the flowering currant, except in colour. Free but acid soil preferred. 4-6ft. VHD.

COTINUS (Smoke tree) Anacardiaceae

Only two species belong here, previously classified under the genus *Rhus*, also valued for the autumn foliage.

C. americanus (*Rhus cotinoides*)—The smooth deep green rounded leaves 3in long assume gorgeous shades of orange, scarlet, yellow and purple, more brilliant in colder climates, but even reliable in warmer districts where other such foliaged trees fail. 8-15ft. VHD.

C. coggygia (*Rhus cotinus*)—The better-known smaller growing shrub, which likewise assumes a fine autumn foliage display. A form with deep purple foliage throughout the growing season, called **C. coggygia**



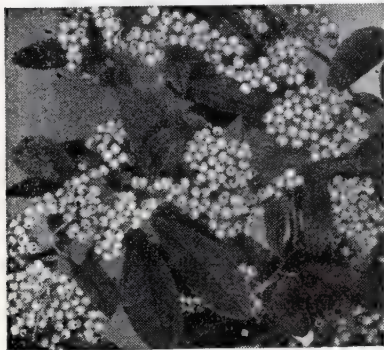
'Foliis Purpureis', is the one now mostly grown. A still deeper and richer purple-foliaged form is called **'Royal Purple'** (illustrated). Plants should be cut back to half-height each winter. 5-8ft. VHD.

COTONEASTER (Rock spray)

Rosaceae

A valuable section of hardy easily-grown evergreens noted for their reliable late autumn and winter display of brilliant coloured berries. Some are useful for planting in large rockeries or for bank work.

C. 'Cornubia'—A fine hybrid with handsome wrinkled foliage and heavy pendant clusters of bright sealingwax-scarlet berries, larger than others,



they continue throughout late autumn and winter, and are seldom touched by birds. (Illustrated.) 8-12ft. VHE.

C. horizontalis—One of the finest shrubs for training flat against a wall, for bank work or large rockeries. The fan or herringbone-shaped branches are clothed in winter with masses of deep crimson berries, and some of the foliage colours scarlet and crimson during winter. 1-2ft. VHD.

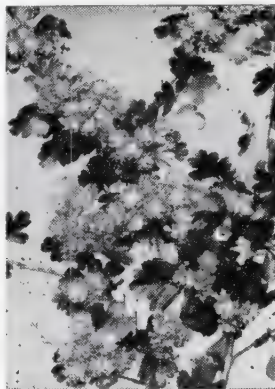
C. lacteus—Wrongly listed as **C. harrobianus**. This is one of our best species. The deep green leaves are whitish below, and great masses of



scarlet-red berries follow the spring display of clusters of milk-white flowers with pink anthers. It quickly forms a rounded bush with outer pendulous branches. (Illustrated) 10ft. VHE.

CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn) Rosaceae

C. oxycanthoides 'Paul's Scarlet'—This is the most popular double-flowered scarlet-red form, ideal for specimen background or woodland planting. There are also double white and double pink-flowered varieties,



but these, unfortunately, are not grown as much as before, for they have not 'recovered' from the 'fire-blight' scare of some years ago. The plants, however, have proved to be seldom affected by the disease. 10-20ft. VHD.

CROTALARIA

Leguminosae

C. agatiflora (Bird flower)—For many years offered as **C. laburnifolia** which is not in cultivation. An erect, quick-growing, soft-wooded shrub with soft green foliage and terminal spikes up to 18in long holding a dozen or more greenish-yellow flowers resembling small birds suspended by their beaks. If pruned back early



summer after flowering, a second crop can be expected late autumn. 6-8ft. MHE.

CROWEA

Rutaceae

C. exalata—A real gem from Australia which is happy only in a very well-drained soil in full sun. It forms



a neat rounded bush and produces throughout most of the year starry 1in wide bright pink flowers; the spring display is the best. 2ft. MHE.

CRYPTOMERIA (Japanese cedar)

Taxodiaceae

C. japonica—This species offers a number of most desirable foliage garden forms and, as with most other conifers, the foliage intensifies in colour during the colder winter months. All are hardy and easily grown.

C. japonica 'Elegans'—The dense soft downy green, plummy foliage, right to the ground, reddens during winter to a deep coppery-red. 10-20ft. VHE.

C. japonica 'Elegans Aurea'—The soft green plummy foliage is tipped with lemon, deepening to gold during the winter. Of a dense compact habit. 8-15ft. VHE.



C. japonica 'Compacta'—Of dense globular form with cordlike rich green foliage, brownish in winter. (Illustrated.) 3-5ft. VHE.

C. japonica 'Vilmoriniana'—A very slow-growing form of globular habit, with small crowded green foliage and branchlets. Much used for scree gardens. 3ft. VHE.

CUPRESSUS

Cupressaceae

C. arizonica (Arizona cypress)—An erect quick-growing species with impressive grey-green foliage, making a fine bold specimen. Withstands very dry conditions. 15-30ft. VHE.

C. macrocarpa 'Aurea'—This is the golden-foliaged macrocarpa, lemon-yellow in summer. It makes a fine specimen tree, hardy, quick-growing, and wind-resistant. Another golden-



foliated form with bold horizontally-arranged branches is called **C. macrocarpa 'Horizontalis Aurea'**. Both can be trained into desired shapes. (Illustrated.) 15-30ft. NHE.

C. sempervirens (Italian cypress or pencil pine)—This conifer is much valued because of its strictly erect fastigiate habit, and is therefore much used for formal plantings. Selected truly erect forms should be chosen from the variable seedling-grown stock. 10-30ft. VHE.

C. sempervirens 'Gracilis'—A narrow form, with strictly erect, more elegant and slender growths of a



soft deep green. Being raised from cuttings, every plant is uniform in type. (Illustrated.) 6-12ft. VHE.

C. sempervirens 'Swanes Golden'—A Sydney-raised form with golden-yellow foliage throughout. A most desirable neat, slower-growing pencil pine. 8ft. VHE.

CYATHEA (Mamaku tree fern)

Cyatheaceae

C. medullaris—The well-known black punga, so called because the young leaf and stems are covered with black hairs. The largest tree fern known. 8-15ft. MHE.

CYTISUS (Broom)

Leguminosae

There are quite a number of attractive species of these spring-flowering brooms, with their masses of pea-shaped flowers, including some that are fine rock garden subjects, but those mostly grown are forms of the common yellow Scotch broom, **C. scoparius**. They will thrive in the poorest of soils, indeed they are longer-lived there than when planted in rich ground. Few shrubs can furnish such a blaze of colour and at such an early age. A heavy pruning immediately after blooming is essential. A few of the most popular forms and hybrids are mentioned.

C. albus—This is the Spanish broom, with thinner wandlike

branches, clothed with small white flowers. 6-8ft. VHE.

C. s. 'Andreanus Smithii'—Bronzy-gold 'peas' with crimson wings. 4-6ft. VHE.

C. s. 'Burkwoodii'—Venetian-red, shaded rose and yellow on the keel. 4-6ft. VHE.



C. s. 'Diana'—Golden wings with ivory keel. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. VHE.

C. s. 'Enchantress'—Rosy-pink striped with glowing carmine. 4-6ft. VHE.

C. 'Lilac Time'—A hybrid from **C. albus** with dainty sprays of smaller lilac-pink flowers. 3-5ft. V.H.E.

C. s. 'Lord Lambourne'—Deep crimson wings, yellow standards tipped pink. 4-6ft. VHE.

C. 'Praecox'—An early spring-flowering hybrid of **C. albus** with pendulous, threadlike branches covered with creamy flowers. Spectacular grown on a standard. 3-6ft. VHE.

DACRYDIUM

Taxaceae

D. cupressinum (Native Rimu)—In its young stage this is one of the most beautiful trees with its pendulous, green foliage, which changes to coppery-brown in winter. It makes



an ideal indoor pot plant, thriving in deep shade where the foliage changes to intense deep green. A position not too dry is essential. 10-15ft. VHE.

DAIS (Pompon tree) Thymalaeaceae

D. cotonifolia—A little-known but easily grown South African small tree, quite spectacular when in full bloom during early summer. The terminal,

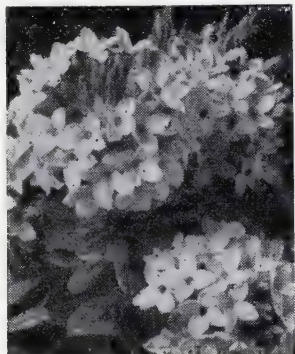


composite, 2in wide heads of bloom, composed of softly-hairy, long-tubed, starry-tipped, pinkish-lilac flowers almost cover the erect tree. 8-15ft. MHD.

DAPHNE Thymelaeaceae

The various species and hybrids enjoy an acid, rather open soil, enriched with compost or bush leaf-mould. A yearly sprinkling of flowers of sulphur or soil acidifiers can be used to advantage. Most are improved in shape by a yearly pruning after flowering.

D. cneorum (The garland flower)—A dense procumbent shrub, suited to the front border or large rockery. The slightly fragrant, terminal clusters consist of a dozen or more rosy-red



starry flowers, each with $\frac{1}{2}$ in long tubular calyx, which appear in late spring. It is said to be the most popular low-growing evergreen shrub in Europe, and one of the parents of **D. 'Burkwoodii'**. (Illustrated.) VHE.

D. 'Burkwoodii'—A splendid hybrid forming a compact shrub. The top portions of the twigs are encircled

in early spring with masses of blush-pink, starry flowers, which carry a sweet perfume. Claimed by some to be the finest hybrid shrub of the decade. There is also a variegated-foliage form, whose narrow leaves are margined creamy-white. 3-4ft. VHE.

D. genkwa—A slender-stemmed, erect-growing small shrub, producing slightly fragrant lateral clusters of lilac-blue tubular flowers, wide open at the mouth. These appear in mid-spring, followed by silken bronzy-green young growths. It must have a lime-free acid soil. 2-4ft. VHD.

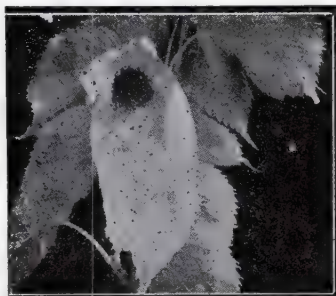
D. odora 'Rubra'—A form of what is probably the most popular species grown. Its short lateral branches carry tight, terminal clusters of very sweet-scented, purplish-pink, starry flowers, inside near white, and the



calyx tubes are reddish-pink. A stronger-growing form, more upright in habit, called **D. odora 'Leucanthe'**, is the one now usually grown. (Illustrated.) 2-4ft. MHE.

DAVIDIA (Dove tree: Handkerchief tree) Davidiaceae

D. involucrata—A noble specimen tree for the connoisseur, and those prepared to wait a few years for its beauty to expand. So-called because

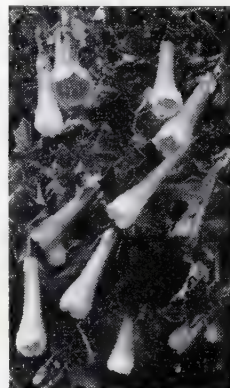


of the two winglike white bracts 6-8 in. long which enclose the small rounded flowers. They hang down

and sway in the breeze like wings of a dove. These appear late spring after the foliage has fully developed. 10-25ft. NHD.

DESFONTAINEA Loganiaceae

D. spinosa—A delightful shrub from Chile, demanding a cool free soil and therefore suited for colder climates. Deep shining green, holly-like leaves cover the bush, and scat-



tered throughout are tubular, crimson-scarlet flowers with green calyx and five yellow lobes. It blooms late spring, continuing till summer. 3-6ft. NHE.

DEUTZIA (Wedding Bells) Saxifragaceae

A genus of cast-iron-hardy shrubs which can always be relied upon to produce a maximum spring display.



They are not particular about soil, sun or shade. A number of other species or hybrids are grown also.

D. 'Montrose'—The best of the coloured hybrids with terminal clusters of pale lilac-pink starry flowers which develop after leaves appear. 4-6ft. VHD.

DIOSMA ericoides — See COLEONEMA

DODONEA (Hop bush: Ake ake)
Sapindaceae

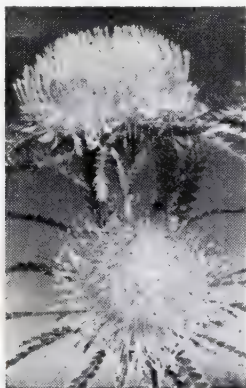
D. viscosa—So-called because of the papery, hoplike seedheads which appear throughout the bush in autumn. The purplish-foliaged form,



deeper crimson-purple in winter, **D. viscosa 'Purpurea'**, is the one usually grown, but the usual green foliage type is likewise cultivated for quick shelter, background planting or taller hedges. 8-12ft. NHE.

DRYANDRA Proteaceae

There are a number of most attractive West Australian species all worth growing if available, but the one described here is the most popular. An acid and free rather dry soil in full sun suits best. A short firm stake put in when planting prevents subsequent root damage as this shrub is inclined to become top heavy in richer or heavier soils.



D. formosa—This species produces in late winter and spring, on short lateral branches, densely packed heads of 2½ in wide, yellowish-orange, stiff everlasting flowers, with conspicuous incurved stamens. 6-10ft. MHE.

EDGEWORTHIA (Yellow daphne: Paper bush) Thymelaeaceae

This earns its common name because the terminal heads of silvery-yellow flowers, deeper in colour in

the centre, resemble those of the common daphne or the verberna, when fully expanded. They appear early spring before the leaves develop—a bush in full bloom is quite spectacular. Lime-free, rather acid soil preferred.



E. papyrifera—This is the best-known species; a lower-growing larger-foliaged, more compact form known as **E. grandiflora** is also grown. 4-6ft. NHD.

EMBOTHRIUM (Chilean fire bush) Proteaceae

E. coccineum 'Longifolia'—This is the best form of this delightful plant from the Andes, where it enjoys a good rainfall and acid soil such as suits rhododendrons, but otherwise is



extremely hardy. It is erect-growing with outer pendulous branches clothed with deep green leaves and branches, wreathed during late spring with brilliant orange-scarlet, narrow, honey-suckle-like flowers. 10-20ft. NHE.

ERICA (Heaths) Ericaceae

A large genus of nearly 600 species, most of which are only half-hardy, since they come from South Africa. All are acid or peat-loving, and resent lime, ashes or over-manured soils. They will tolerate rather dry autumn conditions, but prefer an open, loose or rubbly soil, poor rather than rich. Of necessity mention is made of only a few popular species, but nearly all the heaths are beautiful and well worth growing.



E. bauera—The bridal heath. Cylindrical whorls of long tubular, waxy, pale pink bells are produced over a long period. The deeper pink-flowered form known as **'Parkeri'** is the one usually grown, but there are quite a number of pale to deeper pinks grown, such as **'Jubilee'**, **'Intermedia'**, **'Newmannii'** and **'Webbleyana'**, all of which are forms of this species. 4ft. NHE.

E. 'Cavendishiana'—One of the few hybrid heaths which produces tapering spikes of waxy, rich yellow, tubular



lobes in late spring. One of its parents, **E. patersonia**, otherwise similar but taller growing, is sometimes available. (Illustrated.) 2ft. MHE.

E. canaliculata—For many years listed as **E. melanthera**, this near-hardy early winter flowering shrub is deservedly one of the most popular. The strong bush is entirely covered with masses of small pale mauve bells with black central anthers. 4-8ft. NHE.

E. cerinthoides—A valuable long-lived species with small greyish-green leaves covering the lightly branched



stems, topped during spring and summer with 3in clusters of 1in long hairy, tubular brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. 2ft. MHE. (Illustrated.)

E. hybrida—Of neat erect habit with deep green minute foliage; the whole bush is clothed in spring with 1½in long tubular, soft scarlet flowers. 3ft. HHE.



E. mammosa 'Coccinea'—This is the best form of this species, with orange-scarlet flowers produced throughout mid-summer. The erect stems are encircled with numerous long, tubular, waxy flowers. A spectacular shrub in full bloom. (Illustrated.) 4ft. NHE.

E. multiflora—An erect South European species, rather variable in colour; the tiny, deep green, almost plummy foliage is covered in spring with small lavender-pink flowers. A



recently introduced winter-flowering, rosy-red flowered form called '**Winter Charm**' promises to be a valuable cut flower. Hardier than most heaths. 3ft. NHE.

E. oatesii—Earlier offered as '**Winter Gem**', this lovely winter-flowering species is covered with elongated, puffed bells of deep coral-red. Dwarf compact habit. 2ft. MHE.

E. rubens—Small rosy-red bells are loosely arranged in a compact small bush during late autumn and winter. A similar plant which has more densely packed bells is called **E. autumnalis**. 2ft. MHE.



E. ventricosa 'Globosa'—One of the best forms grown of this exquisite species, with its waxy, soft pink, urn-shaped bells, expanded at the mouth and produced in late spring

on terminal twigs. A deeper pink form is known as '**Magnifica**'. 18in. HHE.

E. 'Wilmorei'—This hybrid forms a dense greyish-green bush from which rise pyramidal spikes during early spring, well furnished with tubular, furry soft pink bells tipped white at the mouth. A double-flowered form is grown also. 2ft. MHE.

ERICAS, HARDY

Most of the European species, with their numerous colour forms and types, are extremely hardy. They are as a rule lower-growing, forming tight compact clumps which conform to the shape of large rockeries, or are admirably suited for edging beds of azaleas and rhododendrons. Many other excellent varieties are grown, all most useful. See also under Calluna.

E. carnea 'Vivelli'—One of a dozen or so good forms, all well worth growing. Bronzy-red foliage and deep crimson flowers late winter and early spring. 12in. VHE.

E. 'Darleyensis'—Probably a hybrid with **E. carnea**, forming a dense compact bush with short racemes of soft mauve-pink bells during winter and spring. 2-4ft. VHE.

E. mediterranea 'Rosslare'—The bells of amaranth-rose with protruding black anthers are produced in dense terminal racemes late spring and summer. 2ft. VHE.

E. vagans 'Mrs. D. F. Maxwell'—A reliable free-flowering hardy shrub, forming a neat rounded bush, and well-covered during summer and



autumn with short, terminal, cylindrical racemes of rich cerise-pink bells. Useful for cutting. (Illustrated.) VHE.

ERIOSTEMON (Australiar wax flower)
Rutaceae

E. myoporoides—Of the thirty or more species known this one seems to be the hardiest, easiest grown and most popular. It forms a neat com-



pact bush with strongly aromatic foliage when crushed, and is studded with waxy, starry, pinkish-white flowers, deeper pink in bud. The main display is during spring, but odd blooms appear throughout the season as growth continues. The selected form mostly grown now is called 'Profusion', a deservedly popular shrub. 4-6ft. NHE.

ERYTHRINA (Coral tree) Leguminosae

E. crista-galli—The best-known and most popular of the six South African species; most of the others, although beautiful, are only half-hardy. Until this plant develops into a tree, it sends up each season from the large



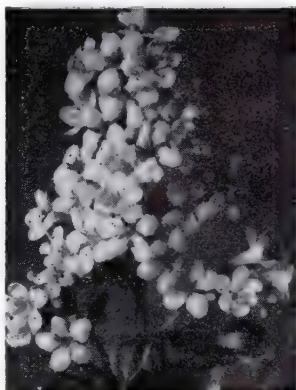
thick rootstock, strong, unbranched, prickly shoots 4-8ft long; the top portion during late summer carries dozens of 3in long, bright crimson, pea-shaped flowers. Cut back branches each winter to rootstock, or to the main trunk which develops in milder climates. 6-12ft. MHE.

ESCALLONIA Saxifragaceae

Very hardy, easily-grown evergreen shrubs, of which there are over sixty species and a number of fine hybrids

These are popular in Europe, but not grown here as extensively as they should be, for they are so easy of cultivation. All are late spring and summer-flowering. Prune back each winter. All are useful for dwarf hedges.

E. 'Apple Blossom'—Attractive trusses of soft pink, open-mouthed flowers, deeper at the edges. 4ft. VHE.

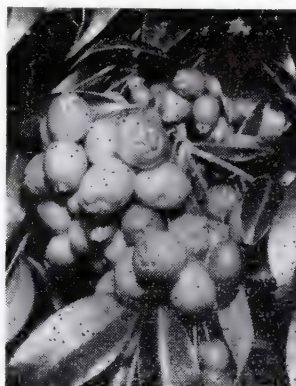


E. 'Fields Scarlet'—Covered in spring with short heads of tubular bright scarlet-red flowers. Also employed as a novel hedge plant. (Illustrated.) 4ft. NHE.

E. 'Glory of Donard'—Heads of deep carmine-red flowers in profusion. 6ft. VHE.

EUGENIA (syn Syzygium)
(Lilly pilly) Myrtaceae

A large genus of over 700 species, most of which are tropical and not suited for our colder climates. The two described are the hardiest and easiest grown. They are valuable on



account of the dense foliage for quick coastal shelter, and are used extensively in the north. Young spring growths are shining bronzy-green and the clusters of fluffy myrtlelike flowers are pure white.

E. australis (E. myrtifolia)—Australian rose apple, so-called because of the abundance in drooping clusters of large elongated, soft, rosy-purple berries which persist until late winter. (Illustrated.) 10-20ft. MHE.

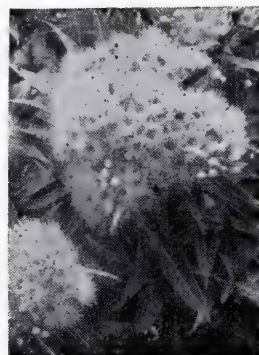
E. smithii—Previously known as *Acmena floribunda*, this species is similar to the preceding one, except that the clusters of winter berries are usually white, but sometimes pinkish-mauve. 10-20ft. MHE.

EUCALYPTUS (Flowering gums)
Myrtaceae

Among the 500 or more species, and half as many forms and hybrids, there are many very lovely trees, but unfortunately most resent our wetter and colder climate, demanding perfect drainage and rather dry conditions. Those mentioned are of easy culture here. Plants of newly set gums should be staked until well established.

E. cinerea (The silver dollar gum)—Attractive silvery-blue foliage and smooth, whitish young branches, later stringy, flowers white. A quick-growing tree cultivated mostly for its handsome foliage. 10-20ft. NHE.

E. ficifolia (The crimson gum)—A well known tree which forms a large rounded top, and during late summer is covered with clusters of 2in wide



flowers. Because the trees are raised from seed the colours vary through orange-scarlet to various shades of reds and crimson. Protect young plants from frosts until established. (Illustrated.) 10-20ft. MHE.

E. perriniana (Spinning gum)—So called because the stems pass through the centre of the large, round, silvery, dislike leaves which are set one above the other. When these leaves break loose they spin around the stem with the wind. A most decorative specimen tree. 10-20ft. NHE.

E. leucoxylo 'Rosea'—A valuable winter-flowering small tree, and the hardiest of all the flowering gums, withstanding winter frosts up to 20 degrees when established. Masses of pink, rose or red flowers persist over



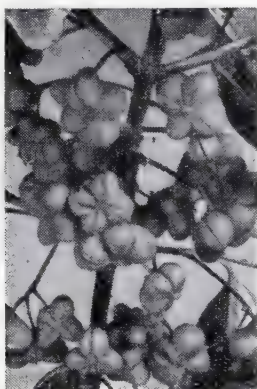
a considerable period, attracting our native birds at a time when food is scarce. Useful specimen, avenue or background trees, which can be happily associated with acacias. (Illustrated.) 15-25ft. NHE.

EUONYMUS (Spindle tree)

Celastraceae

A large genus of useful, very hardy ornamentals, only a few of which are commonly grown here. The deciduous species produce a fine crop of attractive berries, together with a riot of colour when leaves are ready to fall.

E. europaeus (Spindle berry)—The usual type produces in late summer a generous crop of four-lobed, salmon-red capsules, enclosing protruding



large orange-coated seeds. There is also a popular form with deep red capsules. The 4in long leaves assume glorious autumn colourings. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. VHD.

E. japonicus—The common green Japanese laurel is usually grown only for hedging, and is particularly suited for coastal planting. Three most useful ornamental variegated foliaged forms, popular for adding brightness

in the garden during the cold and dull winter months, are **E. japonicus** 'Aureo-marginatus', semi-erect growing with mottled green leaves heavily margined gold, 10-15ft, and a more compact form with green leaves,



centres blotched with yellow, **E. japonicus** 'Aureo-picto'. A very dwarf all golden-foliaged compact-growing form, much valued for tub culture and formal clipped work, is called **E. japonicus** 'Ovatus Aurea'. The above illustration is the form 'Aureo-marginatus'. 4-10ft. NHE.

E. pendulus—A useful species with large and glossy deep green leaves, young growths shining coppery-red. It forms a splendid specimen tree and clips well as a tall hedge. 10-15ft. NHE.



E. fortunei 'Silver Queen'—A semi-candent shrub used as a foundation plant or ground cover under large deciduous trees. The green leaves are heavily margined silver, tinted pink in cold weather. It can be trained into shapes, grown in tubs or stone jars, and tolerates adverse conditions. (Illustrated.) 2ft. VHE.

EUPHORBIA

Euphorbiaceae

A very large genus of over 1,000 species, all producing milky-white latex when stems are cut. A few are

hardy enough for general cultivation, but all withstand considerable drought conditions.

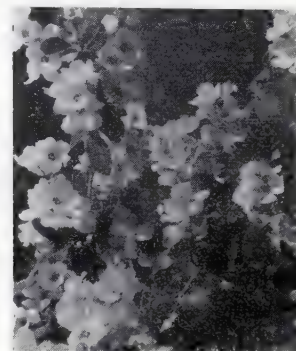
E. pulcherrima—This is the well known poinsettia, which has terminal 6-12in wide pointed, flat circular bracts of brilliant scarlet, produced during mid-winter. Usually grown as an indoor plant in colder climates, it is otherwise of easiest culture in any sunny corner that is free from all frosts, except light ones. In general cultivation there are also cream and pink-flowered forms as well as a double scarlet. Cut back the robust stems heavily each winter after blooming. 4-8ft. TD.



E. veneta (syn **E. wulfenii**)—The hardiest species with numerous unbranched stems, clothed to the base with narrow bluish-green foliage, and topped in winter with pyramidal heads 4-6in wide and long, composed of numerous greenish-yellow, cup-shaped bracts, useful cut. It also thrives under trees. (Illustrated.) 4ft. NHE.

EXORCHORDA (Pearl bush) Rosaceae

E. racemosa—This single species belonging here forms a rounded bush, well furnished in the spring with erect racemes of 1in wide, rounded, snow-



white flowers, in groups of six to ten, suggestive of clusters of pearls. They are quickly followed by 3in long leaves, amber-coloured at first. 6-10ft. VHD.

FAGUS (Beech)**Fagaceae**

F. sylvatica—This is the common English beech, the only species generally grown here, where it is used mostly as a specimen woodland tree in colder districts. The various foliaged forms are those most desirable for specimen planting in gardens. 50-100ft. VHD.

Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'—This is the popular 'Copper Beech' with its rich copper-purple foliage during spring and summer. 30ft. VHD.

F. sylvatica 'Riversii'—Larger blackish-red, shining leaves, deeper in colour, and preferred if available to the ordinary seedling-raised copper beech as it retains its colour longer. 20-30ft. VHD.



F. sylvatica 'Tricolor'—A rare form, seldom available, in which the most attractive purple-bronze spring foliage is edged pink and cream. (Illustrated.) 12ft. NHD.

F. sylvatica 'Zlatia'—Foliage in exposed places is golden-yellow. Slow growing. 6-12ft. VHD.

FATSIA (Aralia sieboldii) Araliaceae

F. japonica—A quick-growing Japanese shrub with large, shining, highly decorative, rich green leaves,



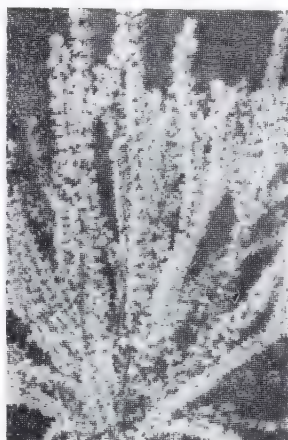
deeply cut into seven or nine lobes. Branching terminal panicles of creamy-white flowers are followed by rounded purple-black berries. The shrub is much grown as an indoor or tub plant; also happy in the shade outdoors. 4-6ft. NHE.

FELICIA (Kingfisher daisy) Compositae

F. angustifolia—A densely-twigged semi-prostrate shrub for banks, well furnished with minute, deep green angular foliage, and entirely covered in the spring with amethyst-violet-blue daisies, thus producing a spectacular display. Full sun and good drainage essential. 2-4ft. MHE.

FORSYTHIA (Golden bells) Oleaceae

These are old time favourites which have again come to the fore with the various newer hybrids developed. They are very hardy and easily grown shrubs, and are a mass of four-petalled golden, bell-shaped flowers in spring before the leaves appear. Several other recent introductions of equal garden merit are also available.



F. 'Arnold Giant'—Rich yellow flowers on long erect-growing stems. 6-8ft. VHD.

F. 'Beatrix Farrand'—Two-inch wide golden bells with deeper orange centres on graceful arching branches. 6-8ft. VHD.

F. 'Karl Sax'—One of the new American dwarf-growing introductions producing an abundance of 2in wide rich golden-yellow flowers in spring. Valuable for smaller gardens. 4ft. VHD.

F. 'Lynwood'—Graceful branches wreathed with golden-orange bells provide an amazing display during early spring. 6-8ft. VHD.



F. 'Spectabilis'—This is decidedly the best of the older varieties, and in the opinion of many still a front rank shrub because of the consistent mass display in spring, in contrast to the newer varieties which although larger-flowered are often not so prolific. Our illustration shows the newer 'Beatrix Farrand' with 'Spectabilis' on the left corner. 8ft. VHD.

F. 'Spring Glory'—Great masses of pale yellow flowers produced in early spring. The most prolific bloomer of all. 6-8ft. VHD.

FREMONTIA (Flannel bush)**Sterculiaceae**

F. californica—A valuable erect-growing shrub with sage-green, hairy leaves, heart-shaped and lobed; the young shoots are clothed with rich brown tomentum. It produces 3in



wide campanulate yellow flowers all summer, with odd blooms all the year round in mild districts. This shrub will withstand very dry conditions. Best grown against a building on the sunny side in colder climates. 6-8ft. NHE.

FRAXINUS (Ash)**Oleaceae**

F. excelsior—This is the common ash used for street, avenue or specimen planting, but too large for average gardens. The various forms are much more employed. 50-100ft. VHD.

F. excelsior 'Aurea' (The golden ash)—The beautiful orange-yellow young branches, attractive in winter, are enhanced by the striking black terminal buds. The pale lemon green foliage turns rich butter-yellow in autumn. 10-20ft. VHD.

F. excelsior 'Pendula'—A strictly weeping form of the ordinary green-foliaged type, much used as a specimen lawn piece. This weeping tree withstands more wet or adverse conditions than weeping elms. Should be grafted on 6-9ft standards. VHD.

F. excelsior 'Pendula Aurea'—Similar to above, but grafted on to 6-8ft standards, half the branches ascend and the others descend. Both 'Aureas' should be cut back heavily every two or three years in order to promote the growth of the attractive clean new golden-orange stems. 6-10ft. VHD.

F. orycarpa 'Raywoodii' (The claret ash)—This tree, considered to be a seedling variation of the desert ash, resembles the ordinary ash, except that the smaller, handsome, pinnate foliage assumes a rich wine-red shade in autumn. It forms a neat symmetrical specimen tree. 15-30ft. VHD.

FUCHSIA

Onagraceae

There is such an endless number of garden hybrids on the market today that it is practicable to classify only some of them. There are a few hardy species, and also some hybrids, but in the main the modern fuchsia of today is a half-hardy or even tender plant, grown indoors in colder climates. Most prefer semi-shade, and benefit by a yearly pruning back after flowering. In the main the present-day hybrids can be thus classified 2-4ft. HHE.

F. 'Foliage Forms'—There are a limited number of beautiful foliage hybrids in which the leaves are rusty-red, with cream and gold variegations or silver tipped pink.



F. 'Garden Hybrids'—Both single and double-flowered in an almost endless range of colour combinations and types.

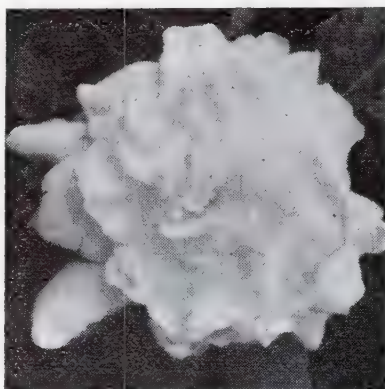
F. 'Rockery Hybrids'—Along with the tiny-flowered species **F. thymifolia**, there are a number of really dwarf hybrids, delightfully suited for the rockery or small garden.

F. 'Trailing Types'—Valuable for trailing over banks or walls; also spectacular grown in hanging baskets or large containers.

GARDENIA (Cape jasmine) Rubiaceae

G. jasminoides 'Florida'—There are also several other named double-flowered forms of this delightfully

sweet-scented florists' flower. The 2-3in wide waxy flowers are produced throughout the season as long as new soft green growths continue.



Requires a sunny, sheltered near frost-free situation. 2-4ft. TE.

G. radicans—Double flowers, well scented and creamy white on a miniature spreading bushlet which will succeed better in a cooler climate than **G. jasminoides**. Recommended for rock gardens and pebble gardens. 2ft. MHE.

GARRYA (Catkin bush) Garryaceae

G. elliptica—The only species generally grown, and one of our most useful winter-flowering hardy shrubs. Rounded dark green leaves, greyish-



woolly beneath, furnish a bushy wind-resistant shrub. The branches in late winter carry 6in long drapes of silvery greyish-green catkins, most unusual and decorative. A good coastal shrub. 6-10ft. VHE.

GENISTA (Broom) Leguminosae

There are a number of attractive spring-flowering species of this genus,

which is closely related to the cytisus. Very hardy and easily grown but the bushes benefit by pruning after flowering.



G. monosperma—A lovely weeping broom. The long graceful streamers are covered with myriads of small white fragrant flowers. (Illustrated.) A similar equally beautiful species, with silvery drooping branches and soft yellow flowers, is called **G. aetnensis**. Both need staking in exposed positions. 8-12ft. NHE.

G. stenopetala—A very useful shrub, for it withstands exposure to coastal winds and is quite happy in poor, dry or sandy soil. The bush is clothed with deep green foliage, and during spring is covered with short dense racemes of rich yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 6-8ft. NHE.

GINKGO (Maidenhair tree)

Ginkgoaceae

G. biloba—So-called because the leaves resemble the pinnules of the maidenhair fern on a giant scale. It is one of the finest deciduous trees



for specimen planting, forming a pyramidal tree, spectacular in the autumn with its prolonged display of rich butter-yellow foliage; particularly fine in colder districts, and sheltered from persistent winds. 25-50ft. VHD.

GORDONIA**Theaceae**

G. axillaris—A valuable but seldom grown evergreen shrub with deep green foliage, smooth, glossy and leathery. The bush is well covered in autumn with large, single, creamy-



white, wavy-petaled flowers, made still more attractive by the large central clusters of orange-yellow stamens. It belongs to the camellia family, and likewise prefers an acid or peaty soil. 8-15ft. MHE.

GREVILLEA (Australian spider flower)
Proteaceae

A large genus of attractive shrubs and trees, mostly Australian, all sun-loving, and thriving in poor and rather dry soils. There are also some fine hybrids, which, with the species from which they have been derived, are seldom without some bloom. As with all plants of the protea family, a soil free from lime, i.e., acid in reaction, is necessary. A short supporting stake put in at planting is advisable in exposed positions. Only a few popular well-known species are described here, but most are worthy of cultivation. On clay soils a well-drained position should be chosen.



G. banksii—This species forms a semi-erect shrub with handsome, much divided, fernlike foliage, and terminal, erect racemes of bright

crimson, spidery flowers produced from early summer till autumn, but continuing throughout the season in mild climates. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. MHE.

G. asplenifolia—A very distinct species with impressive triangular-toothed foliage of long and densely crowded spikes in spring of reddish-pink flowers. 6ft. MHE.

G. glabrata—Handsome foliage and graceful pendant branches carrying clouds of creamy-white flowers in early spring. 8ft. MHE.

G. lavandulacea—A delightful species with small silvery-grey foliage and masses of spidery rose-pink or reddish flowers in early spring. The form '**Black Range**' produces cochineal-red blooms. Spreading habit. 4ft. MHE.

G. robusta—Commonly known as the silky oak. The beautiful much-divided pinnate leaves are up to 9in long, bronzy-green when young, and shining rich green when mature, silvery-green beneath. Although in nature it grows into a large tree, it is a plant that is much used for indoor culture in its juvenile stage. Mature trees produce masses of brilliant orange-yellow flowers during summer. 20-50ft. MHE.



G. rosmarinifolia—This is a very popular hardy species forming a dense rounded shrub, with deep green, rosemarylike foliage, and from early spring till summer produces throughout the bush 2in wide spidery rosy-red flowers. Trims well. A similar species from this species known as **G. ericifolia** (syn. **G. williamsii**) produces soft red flowers with white lips. (Illustrated.) Both clip well into hedges or into desired shapes. 6-8ft. NHE.

G. 'Hybrids'—There are now available quite a large number of attractive Australian-raised hybrids, which are mostly hybrids of or somewhat resemble in growth **G. rosmarinifolia**, and likewise continue in bloom over a long period. Some of the best are:—

G. 'Poorinda Queen'—Tightly packed racemes of orange-red flowers produced all along the stems. 4-6ft. NHE.

G. 'Poorinda Constance'—The clustered heads of brilliant orange and red spidery flowers nestle among the tiny sage-green foliage. Of semi-spreading habit and very suited to banks. 4ft. MHE.

G. 'Red Cloud'—Another grand hybrid. The impressive minute, silvery-grey foliage is an ideal foil for the numerous short spikes of deep red flowers produced during mid-winter. Remains attractive for a long time, even when in bud. 4ft. MHE.

HAKEA (Pincushion flower) Proteaceae

H. laurina—The best-known of a genus of over 100 Australian species, it is a handsome winter-flowering shrub with eucalyptuslike foliage. The previous year's growth is studded



with 2in stalkless balls of crimson-red flowers, enhanced by numerous white protruding stamens. A sunny spot with sharp drainage, soil poor rather than rich, and protection when young from heavy frost, are essential, but otherwise it is of easy cultivation. 6-10ft. MHE.

HALESIA (Snowdrop tree) Styracaceae

H. carolina—The pure white snow-droplike flowers hang down from the twigs in clusters at every leaf bud,



which appear late spring. The butter-yellow autumn foliage is also quite impressive. A shrub easy of cultivation but resenting lime. 6-10ft. VHD.

HAMAMELIS (Witch hazel)**Hamamelidaceae**

H. mollis—The best-known and deservedly most popular species, particularly valuable in cold climates where the branchlets are wreathed with spidery golden-yellow, fragrant



flowers, each composed of four strap-like curled petals. These open mid-winter, and are unaffected by frost or snow. There are several other forms, such as '**Brevipetala**', which is a deeper cadmium-orange shade, and some with more coppery-orange flowers. All are easily-grown valuable shrubs. 6-10ft. VHD.

HEBE (Veronica: New Zealand Koromiko) Scrophulariaceae

That country is well endowed with a unique range of species, and a number of most attractive forms and hybrids are also grown. The alpine species, now very popular, many being of the 'whipcord' type, are extremely hardy and admirably adapted for the rockery. Only a few of the most popular ones cultivated are mentioned. All prefer open positions, not shade.

H. 'Andersonii Variegata'—A fine hybrid with 5in long twin spikes of lavender-blue flowers, which continue as growth proceeds. The foliage is handsomely margined creamy-white. 4-6ft. NHE.

H. 'Blue Gem'—An English-raised compact hybrid, previously known as **H. lobelioides**, producing masses of deep sea-blue flowers. There is an attractive variegated foliage form. 2-4ft. NHE.

H. carnea 'Tricolor'—A very desirable shrub impressive in winter with spikes of bright pink flowers and foliage heavily variegated, creamy-white. Prune back yearly. 3ft. NHE.

H. diosmifolia—The terminal racemes of pale lavender flowers aggregate into a corymbose head of bloom. Attractive foliage and habit. There is also a pink-flowered form called '**Rosea**'. 2ft. NHE.

H. hulkeana—Appropriately called the New Zealand lilac because of the foot-long slender panicles of lilac-coloured flowers produced in late spring. A number of valuable hybrids are raised from this species. 2ft. NHE.



H. macocarpa—An erect-growing shrub with semi-drooping leaves 5in long and erect racemes of 4in long deep violet-blue flowers, produced late spring and summer. 4-6ft. (Illustrated.) NHE.

H. speciosa—This is one of the best species, forming a compact shrub with thick oblong leaves. The conspicuous flowers are bright reddish-purple. A number of splendid forms or hybrids of this species are fine garden plants. Those mentioned are the most popular. 3ft. MHE.



H. speciosa 'Tricolor'—Reddish purple flowers, foliage variegated golden-yellow and flushed pink. Lower compact habit. The following three varieties described are also selected named forms of **H. speciosa** as illustrated. 3ft. MHE.

H. 'Gauntlettii'—Bright pink flowers. 4ft. NHE.

H. 'Inspiration'—Compact bush, violet-blue. 3ft. MHE.

H. 'La Seduisante'—Brilliant rosy-purple flowers. 3ft. MHE.

H. sutherlandii—A white-flowered species which forms a neat mound of silvery-grey-green foliage. Good for the rockery. 1½ft. NHE.

HEBE WHIPCORD SPECIES

These alpine miniatures are now immensely popular for planting in the rockery or scree garden, forming neat mounds of gold, coppery-orange or greens, and they are also impressive in bloom. They are extremely hardy, thriving in poor soils, resisting drought and severe exposure. Only a few of the best-known species are mentioned.

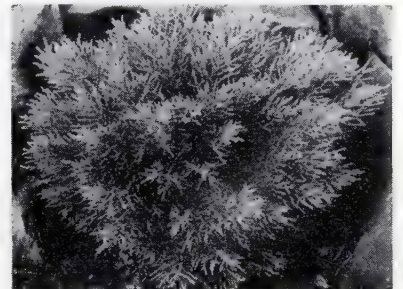
H. cobbii—Neat spreading cushions of pale gold whip-cordlike foliage. 2ft. VHE.



H. christianensis—This species forms a dense mound of pale green foliage. It is splendid associated with the golden foliage species. 2ft. (Illustrated.) VHE.

H. cupressoides—This one resembles a miniature ball-shaped cypress, with jade-green foliage, habit always neat and formal. Lavender flowers. 4ft. VHE.

H. lycopodioides—Erect rigid, many-twigged shrub, green foliage tinged golden, and small white flowers. 3ft. VHE.



H. 'Golden Ball'—This selected form develops into a rounded deep yellow ball of compact whipcord foliage. 2ft. VHE.

HIBISCUS**Malvaceae**

H. rosa-sinensis — A sub-tropical species native to China. There are now many highly coloured varieties, both single and double-flowered. Although of easy culture, they can be grown successfully outside only in sunny climates with little frost, but are happy in colder areas planted under the eaves of a building or the northern side where they can be trained flat against the wall. Plants bloom over a long period as long as growth continues. A yearly winter pruning back is desirable. Just a few of the best known varieties are mentioned, but all those grown are beautiful. Mostly 6-8ft. HHE.

Agnes Gault — Glowing single pink, 8in blooms.

D. J. O'Brien — Brilliant tangerine-orange, double.

Eldorado — Double-flowered gold, ruffled centre. 3ft.

Peach Glow — Full double salmon-pink.



Rosa Sinensis — A selected form of the original wild species, hardier than most, with an abundance of bright single-red shapely blooms. (Illustrated.)

Suva Queen — Ruffled double cerise-pink.

H. syriacus (Rose of Sharon) — A very hardy erect-growing species, well furnished late summer and autumn,



during the height of the hot weather when flowers are often scarce, with numerous 2-3in wide blooms. There are a number of single and double-flowered forms, a few of which are mentioned. These cast-iron hardy shrubs should be grown much more than they are, particularly in hot dry areas with cold winters. All 5-7ft. VHD.

Admiral Dewey — Double white carnationlike blooms.

Blue Bird — New single blue, dark eye.

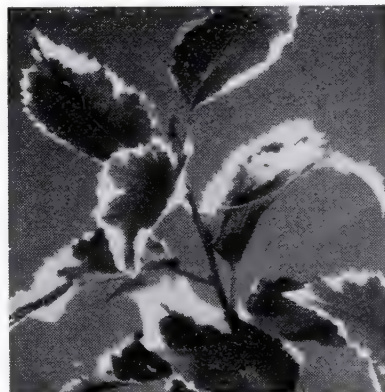
Coelestis — Single light violet-blue, red base.

Lady Stanley — Double white mottled maroon.

Woodbridge — Large purplish-red, single.

HOHERIA (Lacebark)**Malvaceae**

A genus of four native trees called lacebark because of the lacy bark that can be peeled off mature trees in layers. The North Auckland form of **H. populnea**, with broader leaves, is the only one usually grown. The type is useful for quick background shelter; the masses of pure white flowers with a central tassel of stamens in autumn are also impressive.



H. populnea 'Alba Variegata' — Green leaves heavily margined silvery-white. One of our best foliaged shrubs. (Illustrated.) 8-12ft. MHE.

H. populnea 'Aurea variegata' — Less brilliant, but foliage attractively margined and blotched greenish-yellow. 8-12ft. NHE.

HYDRANGEA**Saxifragaceae**

The well-known garden forms are all varieties of the species **H. macrophylla**, but some of the other thirtyfive known species are also worth cultivating. The greatly improved garden varieties of today are plants of easiest culture, but prefer a position never really dry, and a good rich loam. A semi-shady position is to be preferred to full sun as the blooms, too, last longer.

The depth of colour of the heads of bloom depends on the nature of the soil. Those naturally acid, such as desired for azaleas and rhododendrons, will produce blues and purples. The most usual alkaline soils, with a calcium base, will produce pinks and reds. As a rule, the deeper the pinks or reds, the deeper the corresponding blues or violet-purples will be produced in acid soils. To produce or maintain pinks the bi-yearly addition of lime or alkaline manures will assist, and blues and purples are produced by reducing the pH with the addition of flowers of sulphur, powdered alum or sulphate of iron. A position in full sun tends to pinks, and a shady spot more to blues.

Pruning hydrangeas is an important matter, and needs to be done intelligently in order to produce good blooms. As soon as the leaves have fallen, cut away completely all weak and thin branches, and in any case leave only six to twelve main strong branches, according to the size and age of the plant, then shorten these back, usually to about half that of the previous growth, but do not prune below the fat flower buds which are arranged in pairs either side of the stem. Cutting to the smaller leaf buds, lower down, will result in foliage only.

But a few of the best-known modern hybrids are described here. These are much low-growing than the older forms. They are described in their natural or normal pink or red flowered shades. All NDH.



Altona — Large rosy-red florets, nicely frilled. 4ft.

Belgica — Deep salmon, very dwarf. 2ft.

Brilliant — Rich carmine-red. 2ft.

Charming — Large pink, fine as a blue. 4ft.

Hamburg — Best grown as a deep mauve-blue. Large frilly florets. 4ft.

Heinrich Seidal — Strong erect habit with enormous heads of deep carmine-red. 5ft.

Immaculata — Best large-flowered pure white. 4ft.

Parsifal — Popular frilled carmine-red. (Illustrated.) 4ft.

President Doumier — Outstanding garnet-red. 3ft.

Red Emperor — Deep crimson-red; compact. 2ft.

Tosca — Double salmon-pink begonialike flowers. 3ft.

H. paniculata 'Grandiflora' — (The peegee hydrangea) — This is the best form of this most desirable species, easily grown, but thriving to perfection in climates with severe winter cold. Produces in late summer immense pyramidal panicles 9-18in long,



of densely packed, creamy-white sterile flowers, changing with age to pinkish or purple-rose. Prune the bush back heavily each winter, and top-dress with garden compost for mammoth heads. 4-8ft. VHD.

H. quercifolia — The oak-leaved hydrangea, so named because of the handsome, deeply scalloped foliage, which also assumes gorgeous orange-red autumn colours in cold districts.

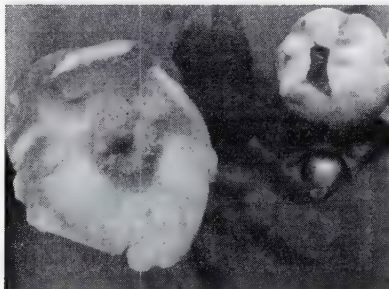


The pyramidal erect panicles, 4-8in long, of tiny blooms which are interspersed with 2½in wide fertile ones, are pure white, changing to purple with age. (Illustrated.) 4-8ft. VHD.

HYPERICUM

This is a large genus of easily-grown shrubs and perennials, happy alike in full sun or shade, heavy or light soils or dry. No disease affects them. The common wild species is called St. John's Wort or else Aaron's Beard. Plants should be pruned back to half height each winter.

H. 'Hidcote Gold' — A hybrid producing all summer an abundance of 3in wide, cup-shaped, rich golden-yellow flowers with the characteristic central beard of golden stamens, on graceful arching branches. 3-5ft. VHE.



H. leschenaultii — Probably the best shrubby species, producing clusters of 3in wide, rich yellow flowers each with central tassels. The main crop appears late spring, but in milder districts this bush is seldom without blooms. One of our best ornamental shrubs. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. NHE.



H. moserianum 'Tricolor' — This is one of the most charming variegated winter-foliaged dwarf shrubs, particularly suited for the rockery or hanging over walls, as it is of a semi-prostrate habit. The green leaves are heavily margined creamy-yellow and edged with rosy-red, the colours deepening in winter. Small cup-shaped yellow flowers appear in summer. 1-2ft. NHE.

IDESIA (Wonder tree) Flacourtiaceae

I. polycarpa — This single species, native to China, forms a handsome tree with wide-spreading branches well furnished with large heart-shaped leaves. The female form produces, when established, an enormous crop of crimson-scarlet berries resembling bunches of small grapes. These remain on the tree all winter long after the leaves have fallen, untouched by birds. Some plant in pairs of male and female forms, but the female or

Guttiferae

most good berrying types produce a good yearly crop on their own. Grafted or budded trees are therefore much to be preferred to seedling-raised trees. Young trees still in



soft growth are rather subject to damage from heavy frosts. 10-30ft. MHD.

ILEX (Holly)

Aquifoliaceae

I. aquifolium — This is the common English holly. Over fifty foliage forms are grown in Europe, only a few of which are cultivated here. The hollies are most accommodating,



happy in sun or shade, wet or dry. The rich deep green foliage is undamaged by insects and is unaffected by adverse weather. The berries remain on the plants throughout winter. The forms generally available here are:

I. aquifolium 'Ferox Argentea' — Commonly known as the porcupine holly, because of the heavily crinkled leaves, which are curiously spined all over. It forms a smaller, slower-growing compact bush. 6-10ft. VHE.

I. aquifolium 'Lawsoniana' — This is an unusual and striking variegated form, nearly spineless, in which the centres of the leaves are blotched creamy-yellow. (Illustrated next page.) 10-15ft. VHE.

I. aquifolium 'Golden Queen'—Glossy deep green leaves margined with rich gold. Also sold as 'Aurea Marginata'. 10-15ft. VHE.

I. aquifolium 'Jan van Tol'—A selected plain but smooth and glossy green-leaved type from Holland,



noted for its abundance of large bright red berries, produced even on small plants, and held throughout winter. 10-12ft. VHE.

I. aquifolium 'Silver Queen'—Foliage handsomely margined with silvery-white, contrasting in winter with the abundant crop of scarlet-red berries. 10-20ft. VHE.

INDIOGOFERA

Leguminosae

I. gerardiana—Few of the 700 species of this genus are cultivated, but this one is probably the best-known and most popular. It is a dwarf bushy shrub, with wistariolike, pinnate foliage and flowers; the



pendant racemes of twenty to thirty rosy-pink, pea-shaped blooms hang at each leaf axil below the arching branches. These appear late summer and continue for some weeks. Resists drought. Good bank or rock shrub. 2-4ft. NHD.

JACARANDA

Bignoniaceae

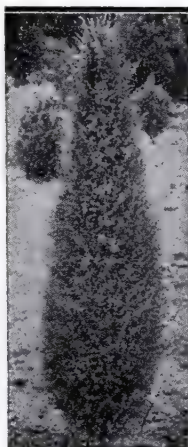
J. mimosifolia (syn *J. ovalifolia*)—A well-known tree for warmer climates, where it puts on a spectacular display in late spring, with its abundant terminal panicles of tubular,



bignoniolike, soft mauve-blue flowers. These are set above the handsome fernlike, much-divided, deep green foliage. Plants need protection from frosts when young, but grow quickly in hot districts, tolerating dry conditions and extreme summer heat. 15-30ft. HDD.

JUNIPERUS (Juniper) Cupressaceae

A most valuable genus of some fifty species of very hardy evergreens; the numerous colour foliage forms are most valuable for brightening up the shrubbery in the cold winter months. The best effect is secured when bedded out or grouped with other conifers. Most other forms not mentioned are worthy of cultivation. Many are useful as tub plants, tolerating drought.



J. chinensis 'Plumosa Aurea'—Erect ascending golden-yellow branches forming a bowl-shaped specimen. 4-6ft wide. VHF

J. chinensis 'Pzitzeriana'—A densely greyish-green foliage shrub of spreading habit, useful for banks or foundation planting. 6-8ft wide. VHE.

J. chinensis 'Pfitzeriana Aurea'—A very popular form with soft yellow foliage throughout summer, changing to bronzy-green in winter. 6ft wide. VHE.

J. communis 'Compressa'—A perfect miniature of erect pyramidal habit, foliage bluish-green. Very suitable for formal or rock plantings. (Illustrated.) 3ft. VHE.

J. communis 'Depressa Aurea'—A dwarf semi-prostrate plant, young growths bright golden-bronze, which cuddle the rocks. 2-3ft wide. VHE.

J. chinensis 'Pyramidalis'—A densely-growing pyramidal tree. The foliage is bluish-green with a silvery sheen. Good for background or grown as a tub-plant. 6-12ft. NHE.



J. squamata 'Meyeri'—Bold ascending and spreading branches, foliage deep glaucous-green at all times, young growths tinted lilac during growing season. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. VHD.

KALMIA (Calico bush) Ericaceae

K. latifolia—The best-known and deservedly popular of this interesting genus of very hardy evergreens, and one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in cultivation. Late spring finds the bush covered with terminal,



rounded clusters of lolly-pink, saucer-shaped flowers, 1in across, and beautifully crimped or scalloped at the edges, the buds suggesting starry drops of pink icing. It withstands extreme winter cold, but demands a lime-free, acid soil, and a position that never dries out the shallow fibrous roots. 4-8ft. VHE.

KOLKWITZIA (Beauty bush)**Caprifoliaceae**

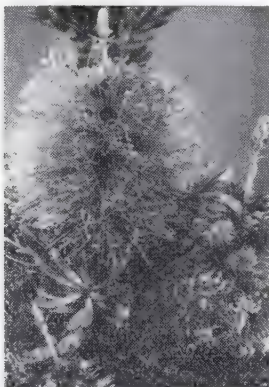
K. amabilis—A single Chinese species, the specific name meaning lovable. It quickly forms an erect bush, later the side branches droop-



ing, covered in late spring with clusters of tubular, open-mouthed soft pink flowers with yellow throat. It requires to become well established before its full beauty is appreciated. Withstands very dry autumn conditions. 6-10ft. VHD.

KUNZEA**Myrtaceae**

K. baxteri—The best of a genus of free-flowering Australian plants, closely related to the callistemons, producing from mid-winter till spring



3in long, bottlebrushlike red flowers with crimson stamens, and anthers tipped yellow. The abundant deep green, minute foliage is a perfect foil for these brilliant winter blooms which are useful cut. 6-10ft. MHE.

LABURNUM (Golden chain:**Laburnum) Leguminosae**

L. anagyroides (syn **L. vulgare**)—This is the common well-known laburnum, an erect-growing tree with trifoliate, deep green leaves, and many-flowered pendant, 10in long racemes of golden-yellow flowers pro-

duced late spring. The selected hybrid '**Vossii**' is the one usually grown; the racemes of bloom are up to 18in long, and the outer branches more pendulous. Another plant, which



is actually a graft hybrid called '**Adami**', produces shorter racemes of yellow, purple, and rosy-mauve, all on the one tree at the same time. 8-15ft. VHD.

LAGERSTROEMIA (Crepe myrtle)**Lythraceae**

L. indica—This is the only species generally grown, with its various beautiful colour forms. It is a grand autumn-flowering shrub for a hot and dry situation, the only place where it blooms freely. It produces during summer and autumn terminal panicles 6-12in high, composed of numerous



1½in wide, six-petalled flowers, which are heavily crimped or ruffled. The different named forms range in colour through pale mauve to pink and rosy-crimson. Some newer American extremely free-flowering, dwarf-growing forms are available now also. Prune back heavily each winter. 6-10 ft. MHD.

LAGUNARIA (Norfolk Island hibiscus)**Malvaceae**

L. patersonii—A valuable quick-growing coastal tree, in that the oval greyish leaves seem to resist the salt spray, but it is happy in almost any



situation. It produces among the abundant foliage solitary, bell-shaped, heavily textured flowers, 2½in across, in shades of light to deep pink, or soft mauve-pink, these blooms appearing throughout summer and autumn. Erect-growing at first, wide-spreading when fully developed. 10-25ft. MHE.

LANTANA**Verbenaceae**

Only two of the fifty evergreen species are cultivated here, most being natives of warmer countries. They are suitable for planting in warm, dry, poor, or sandy soils, also against buildings in colder climates.



L. camara—The selected named forms, particularly the dwarf and compact-growing ones, are extremely free-flowering; the rounded 2in wide verbenalike heads of bloom continue

from late spring till early winter. Prune back each winter. A few of the better ones are:

Chelsea Gem—Orange and red. 4ft. HHE.

Drop - d'Or—Bright yellow. 2ft. H.H.E.

Golconda—Coppery-orange, very compact. 1ft. HHE.

Rosea—Rosy-pink, orange eye. 6ft. HHE.

L. montevidiensis (syn **L. sellowiana**)—A semi-trailing plant with thin branches and narrower foliage, often purple-tinted in winter. It produces an abundance of bright lavender-mauve flowers most of the year, although the main display is in late spring. A good bank plant, and it also forms an attractive low hedge. 2-4ft. MHE.

LEONOTUS (Lion's ear) Labiatae

L. leonurus—A very quick-growing densely-foliaged, soft-wooded shrub producing from early summer till



autumn, long, narrow terminal flower spikes, comprising numerous, tubular, orange-scarlet flowers 2in long, produced in whorls or tiers. Prune back each winter to 2ft high. 4-8ft. MHE.

LEPTOSPERMUM (Tea tree) Myrtaceae

Mostly natives of Australia and New Zealand, of which the various coloured forms of our manukas, **L. scoparium**, are the best known. All thrive equally well in rather dry, poor or sandy soils, and bloom freely from early till late spring; the cut sprays last well in water. Control leaf-roller or other insect diseases with demalin, or similar sprays, if affected. These are the most popular forms of **L. scoparium**, but many others of equal merit are grown:

Cheryl—Double pale pink, ruffled petals, darker at the edges, similar to 'Fiesta'. 4-6ft. NHE.

Keatleyi—The largest flowered with 1½in, soft pink, broad-petalled, single blooms. 6-8ft. MHE.

Martinii (Lambethii)—Rosy-red single flowers deepening with age,



blooming over a long period, and of particular value for cutting in early spring. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. NHE.

Nanum—A dwarf compact, semi-prostrate form with minute foliage changing to bronzy-red in winter. Masses of pale pink flowers in spring. There are several other named forms of this species grown, of which 'Kiwi', a rosy-red flowered one is one of the best. 2ft. NHE.



Red Damask—Full-double, ruffled-petalled, deep red; excellent cut flower. 4-6ft. (Illustrated.) NHE.

LEUCADENDRON Proteaceae

About seventy species of most interesting South African evergreen shrubs and trees belong here, but until recent years the well-known silver tree, **L. argenteum**, was the only one cultivated. As with all plants of this family, an acid soil, free of lime, is essential for success. Do not water plants late summer or autumn.

L. argenteum—The tree is well clothed with 5in long, oblong-pointed leaves, covered both sides with tiny silvery-white, silken hairs. It forms a striking specimen foliage tree for a sunny well-drained spot. 10-20ft. MHE.

L. adsdens—The terminal bracts enclosing the central cone are brilliant coppery-red, yellowish in centre, produced during winter and spring. A very distinct and valuable species, semi-erect in habit. 6ft. MHE.



L. decorum—During winter and spring the bush produces terminal heads of brilliant yellow bracts 2in long which remain attractive on the bush or when cut for a long time. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. MHE.

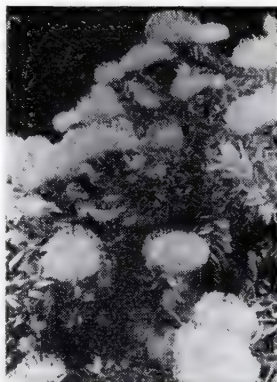
L. discolor—A lower-growing compact shrub. The broad terminal bracts are yellow tinged red, and the tufted central cone is a striking red with yellow stamens. 4ft. HHE.

L. salignum—The male form develops into a well-furnished, rounded bush, with narrow pointed foliage which turns to a soft golden-yellow shade near the tips of the branches during spring. Very useful cut. 6ft. MHE.

LEUCOSPERMUM (Pincushion tree)

Proteaceae

As with the leucadendrons and all shrubs and trees of the protea family, a lime-free, rather acid soil is required for success. Good drainage and a situation in full sun are essential, otherwise they are of easy culture.



Do not water plants during summer or autumn. All the thirty known South African species are worthy of cultivation.

L. bolusii—This plant is now considered to be merely a colour variant of **L. nutans** which is very much resembles in every way, except that the flowers are yellowish-orange. 6ft. MHE.

L. nutans—The 4in-wide conelike heads, appearing singly on the tips of the branches during late spring, are pinkish-orange. Likewise long-lasting as a cut flower. (Illustrated previous page.) 6ft. MHE.



L. reflexum—Locally known as the rocket tree, because there are numerous, terminal rounded heads of protruding scarlet-red styles or 'pins' with yellow stigmas. These curl backwards and downwards with age, the central ones remaining erect. This striking plant remains in bloom from spring till mid-summer. Foliage dove-grey. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. MHE.

L. tottum—A later-blooming handsome species, somewhat resembling **L. nutans**, except that the 4in wide flowers are flatter, and the yellow styles or 'pins' are tipped with glossy-pink or scarlet-red. 4-6ft. MHE.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet) Oleaceae

The common evergreen species are mostly employed as hedge plants, but these two variegated foliage forms are valuable shrubs for brightening up the shrubbery during the dull winter months, or when flowers are scarce. They likewise take kindly to trimming into desired shapes.



L. lucidum 'Tricolor'—One of our best hardy evergreens, with variegated

foliage, where 4in long the pointed leaves are irregularly bordered with pink when young, later changing to creamy-white when mature. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. VHE.

L. ovalifolium 'Aureo-variegatum'—This striking golden-variegated form is also known as '**Elegantissimum**', and grows into a neat rounded bush. It is often used as an attractive hedge plant. Portions that revert to the common green foliage should be cut out as soon as they appear. 6-8ft. VHE.

LIQUIDAMBER (Sweet gum)

Hamamelidaceae

Among the richly coloured autumn-foliaged specimen trees, few can rival the liquidambers, of which the species mentioned are the best known. A moist soil is preferred; large specimens need to be staked in exposed positions until established.

L. formosana 'Monticola'—A handsome Taiwan species with satiny foliage bronzy-green in spring, richest shades of orange, reds and purple-reds in autumn. This is a selected reliable form, produced by grafting. 10-20ft. VHD.



L. styraciflua—The American sweet gum, which forms a handsome pyramidal tree. Unfortunately, seedling-grown trees vary considerably in the autumn-foliage display, so that selected grafted forms known for their outstanding colourings, such as **L. styraciflua 'Festeri'** and the American '**Palo Atro**' are preferable if available. 25-50ft. VHD.

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip tree)

Magnoliaceae

L. tulipifera—This is the more popular of the two known species and quickly grows into a shapely pyramidal specimen tree, more spreading with age. The attractive saddle-shaped foliage turns butter-yellow in

autumn. The 2-3in wide, solitary, tulip or cup-shaped reflexed flowers, held erectly on short branches, are variegated green, yellow and orange.



They appear shortly after the new foliage is developed. The tree requires maturity before it begins to bloom, unless grafted selected forms are secured. 20-50ft. VHD.

LHOTZKYA (Snow myrtle) Myrtaceae

L. alpestris—A valuable spring and summer-flowering Australian shrub, with small, heathlike foliage. The



slender branches are covered with small, starry white flowers, pink in the bud. A sunny spot and free, preferably acid soil is desired. 4ft. MHE.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Caprifoliaceae

L. nitida—Most of the species or hybrids grown are climbing plants and listed under that section. This particular shrub forms a dense, compact, many-twigged bush of deep green, boxlike foliage, and is mostly employed as a hedge plant or for topiary (clipped) work. A lemon-gold foliaged form, called **L. nitida 'Aurea'**, is the one generally grown in gardens. colouring up better under hard or poor soil conditions in full sun. 4-6ft. VHE.

LOPHOMYRTUS (Rama rama)**Myrtaceae**

L. bullata—Previously known as *Myrtus bullata*, this hardy native shrub is grown mostly for its handsomely puckered green foliage, mottled reddish-copper and most useful for cutting. Several other smaller-foliaged species are grown. These plants will thrive in semi-shady or very wet conditions. The white myrtle-like flowers in spring are followed by purple-black edible berries. 4-8ft. NHE.



L. obcordata 'Purpurea'—A deep bronze-foliaged form of this dainty small-leaved species. The cut branches are useful for winter decorations. 4-6ft. NHE.

L.x. ralphii—This name covers a group of natural hybrids between the two species mentioned. There are a number of interesting forms, of which the foliage of one named '*Gloriosa*' is variegated cream, tinged with pink. 6ft. VHD.

LOROPETALUM (Fringe flower)**Hamamelidaceae**

L. chinense—A little-known shrub with oval, hairy green leaves, and terminal dainty clusters of pale cream



starry flowers; the small straplike petals are long and narrow, like those of the witch hazel. These appear late winter or spring. It is

quite easily grown but prefers an acid cool soil. 4-6ft. NHE.

LUCULIA**Rubiaceae**

L. gratissima—One of our most valuable winter-flowering evergreens for a situation not too cold in winter, although happy under the eaves or the sunny side of the house. The terminal heads of soft pink, sweetly scented, phloxlike blooms are 4-6in across. A deeper pink form called '*Early Dawn*' blooms late autumn and again in early spring. Prune back after flowering. 4-6ft. (Illustrated.) HHE.



L. grandifolia (syn. *L. tsetensis*)—A more recently discovered species with bold handsome leaves, conspicuously veined, which when old, assume brilliant purple-red shades. The large heads of cup-shaped blooms are pure white. 6-8ft. HHD.

MAGNOLIA**Magnoliaceae**

A most valuable genus of eighty species of attractive spring-flowered shrubs and trees, all of which are worth cultivating, as also are the different forms and hybrids. Care should be taken in transplanting, for the thick fleshy roots, if damaged, often rot away completely, particularly in the wet or cold districts where spring planting in any case is recommended.



M. campbellii—Some consider this the aristocrat of the family. It blooms very early in the spring, before the leaves appear, with erect, terminal, goblet-shaped, heavy-petalled flowers,

soft pink within, deeper rose without. These are 4-6in across and 10in when petals are fully expanded. Set against a green background, a matured tree in bloom is a most impressive sight. (Illustrated.) A selected earlier blooming form with rose-coloured blooms is called '*Charles Raffill*'. 10-25ft. NHE.

M. dendata (M. conspicua)—One of the finest species with an abundance of ivory-white, tulip-shaped flowers in early spring, before the soft green foliage develops. 10-15ft. VHD.

M. grandiflora—One of the few evergreens belonging to this genus, it forms one of the largest and noblest of specimens. Large, deep glossy green leaves, rusty-brown beneath, and cup-shaped, fragrant, pearly-white flowers, 6-8in across, which appear throughout the year. Several selected named forms are also grown. 20-50ft. VHE.



M. kobus 'Borealis'—A pyramidal tree, which when established, is smothered with 4in wide, starry-petalled white flowers, each with a purple-rose stain at the base. Resembles a giant *M. stellata*. (Illustrated.) 10-25ft. VHD.



M. liliflora—Previously known as *M. purpurea*, this lower-growing species is more suited for smaller gardens. Numerous lily-shaped, long

pointed flowers erectly held, 4-6in long, in a shade of rich purple, much paler within, appear before the leaves develop in mid-spring. A deeper-coloured dark purplish-black form is called '*Nigra*'. 6-8ft. VHD.

M. sieboldii (syn. *M. parviflora*)—A valuable species with beautiful bowl-shaped, creamy-white, waxy flowers, each with a conspicuous central bunch of rosy-crimson sta-



mens. -These are interspersed among the soft green foliage during early summer. A similar species with slightly larger blooms is called *M. wilsonii*. (Illustrated). 6-12ft. VHD.

M.x. soulangeana—This name represents a group of hybrids that have been raised by crossing *M. denudata* with *M. liliflora*, resulting in a range of most desirable free-flowering plants, which bloom at a very early



age. The usual type offered under this name produces in mid-spring erect, tulip-shaped blooms, rosy-white, flushed rosy-purple. (Illustrated.) 10-15ft. VHD.

M.x. soulangeana 'Lennei'—Massive bowl-shaped flowers of heavy waxy texture, with incurved petals of soft rosy-purple, inside lily-white. One of the finest of the hybrids and the latest to bloom. 10-15ft. VHD.

M.x. soulangeana 'Rustica'—A vigorous growing form with deep reddish-purple flowers, larger than the type. 10-15ft. VHD.



M. stellata—The first of all the magnolias to open in the early spring. Pure white, wide-open, star-shaped blooms 4in across, occur throughout the shrubby growing bush at the end of the short branching twigs. There is also a pale pink-flowered form, deeper coloured in the bud, called *M. stellata 'Rosea'*. These are among our finest spring-flowering shrubs, blooming over several weeks. Care is needed not to damage the roots when transplanting. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. NHD.

MAHONIA

Berberidaceae

M. aquifolium—One of the hardiest and most serviceable shrubs for growing under trees, resisting drought, and thriving where most other plants would fail. Stiff erect stems and leaves, divided into pairs of leaflets. Terminal racemes of yellow flowers in winter, followed by blue-black berries in summer. 4ft. VHE.



M. lomariifolia—The best of the ninety known species, and claimed to be one of the most beautiful evergreen shrubs grown. The 12-18in long pinnate leaves, composed of up to twenty pairs of sea-green leaflets, encircle the erect stems. During mid-winter the dense, erect, terminal racemes appear, 6-10in long, composed of numerous small, cup-shaped, bright-yellow flowers, and followed in early summer by small, grapelike,

blue-black berries covered with dusky bloom, thus earning the common name of hollygrape. 8-12ft. VHE.

MALUS (Flowering and crab apples)

Rosaceae

Numerous species and their hybrids are grown. Some are cultivated for the attractive spring blooms, and others mainly for their generous crop of small, highly coloured apples. A few are attractive in both seasons. All are hardy and easily grown, but best results are secured by pruning back the main shoots each winter until a shapely bush has developed.

M. Eleyi—Very similar in habit and flower to other hybrids of the same parentage, such as '*Lemoinei*' and '*Aldenhamsensis*', it produces when well established semi-double, nearly 2in wide flowers in a rich wine-purple shade, young foliage bronzy-green. Elongated purple-red fruits appear in autumn. 8-15ft. VHD.



M. floribunda—This old favourite is valued because of its long arching branches, wreathed with hundreds of pale pink flowers and bright crimson buds, these opening up in water. A strong grower, more spreading in growth. 8-12ft. (Illustrated.) VHD.



M. 'Gorgeous'—A New Zealand hybrid, producing in late autumn and winter a prolific crop of 3in round,

bright crimson-red fruits, orange-red on the underside. A sister seedling with larger fruits is called '**Crimson Rod**'. Fruits are excellent for making jellies. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. VHD.

M. ioensis 'Plena' (The bechtel crab)—Sometimes offered under other names; this is the largest-flowered of all the malus family, producing in late spring, after even the flowering



cherries have finished, lovely semi-pendant clusters of delicate soft pink, semi-double flowers, 2½ in across, and possessing a delightful violet perfume. 8-12ft. VHD.

M. 'Jack Humm'—Another fine New Zealand hybrid, noted for its abundance of 1½ in oblong fruits of bright crimson, flushed yellow, which remain on the bush throughout the winter long after the leaves have fallen, and are usually untouched by birds, until ready to fall. 6-10ft. VHD.

M. 'Profusion'—Belonging to the group of hybrids in which we have the better-known '**Eleyi**', '**Lemoinei**', etc., this one is a more suitable garden plant, in that masses of semi-double, rich purple-red flowers, appearing along with the first reddish-green leaves, are produced on young plants, whereas the others require maturity before blooming freely. 6-10ft. VHD.

M. 'Sovereign'—This New Zealand hybrid produces an abundant crop of round, golden-yellow fruits, which persist well into the winter; it is a counterpart to the red-fruited '**Gorgeous**'. These two varieties, as with '**Jack Humm**', are also grown on a dwarfing stock, and these forms are more useful for smaller gardens. 8-12ft. VHD.

MELALEUCA (Robin redbreast bush) Myrtaceae

M. lateritia—One of the best of a number of attractive Australian shrubs belonging to this genus, many of which are also fine garden plants. Among the elegant, many-twigged

bush, clothed with narrow yellowish-green foliage, appear throughout late spring and summer cylindrical floral



spikes, 3 in long and 2 in wide, composed of showy protruding orange-scarlet stamens. 4-8ft. MHE.

MELIA (Bead tree: Indian lilac)

Meliaceae

M. azedarach—A handsome broad-topped foliage tree with an abundance of very deep green, doubly-pinnate leaves, up to 2 ft long, and bearing when established erect, terminal



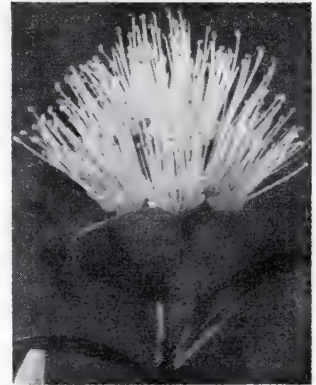
panicles of fragrant, lilac-coloured flowers. These are followed in autumn by clusters of oval-round, yellow, beadlike seeds. It is much used as a street or specimen tree. 10-30ft. MHD.

METROSIDEROS

Myrtaceae

M. excelsa—This is the native pohutukawa or Christmas tree. The spreading tops of the tree are covered with clusters of crimson-stamened flowers at that time of the year. It is very suited for coastal planting or exposed positions, but needs protection from frosts in the young stage until the mature foliage develops. A

much slower-growing, sulphur-yellow flowered form, and an attractive



silvery variegated foliage one, are also grown. 10-30ft. HHE.

MICHELIA

Magnoliaceae

Most of the species were at one time included with the magnolias, and require similar conditions. Be careful not to damage the fleshy roots when transplanting.

M. doltsopa—A comparative newcomer and destined to become one of our best evergreen specimen trees because of its shapely pyramidal habit and handsome foliage. During early spring mature specimens produce sweetly perfumed, yellowish-white flowers, 4-6 in wide, made up of twelve to sixteen heavy-textured petals, each with a central bunch of yellow stamens. Will not bloom freely while young. 15-25ft. MHE.

M. figo (syn. **M. fuscata**)—The port-wine magnolia, also commonly known as the fruit salad magnolia, because of the strong sweet perfume which permeates the whole garden, particularly at night. The small 1½ in wide, fleshy-petalled blooms are



greenish-yellow stained purple, and are produced near the ends of the shoots all spring and summer among the shining greenish-yellow abundant foliage. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. NHE.

NANDINA (Sacred bamboo)**Berberidaceae**

N. domestica—This single species is a valued shrub, with erect, bamboo-like stems, clothed with dainty fern-like, much divided leaves, often 12-18 in long. When young, they are reddish-bronze and the tips also colour up purplish-red and orange-



red with the winter cold. Under suitable conditions the female form produces erect, terminal panicles of currant-sized brilliant scarlet berries, which remain on the bush all winter. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. NHE.

N. domestica 'Pygmaea'—A delightful low-growing form, valuable alike for the front border or the rocky. The closely set foliage as-

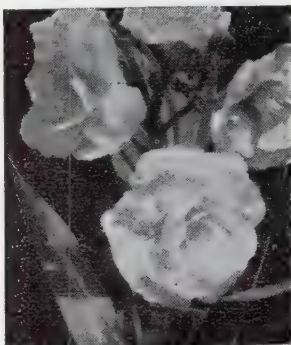


sumes glorious shades of orange-red to purple-plum during late autumn and winter, remaining attractive for a long period. The foliage of all forms is most useful when cut. 2ft. NHE.

NERIUM (Oleander) Apocynaceae

N. oleander—The common species has given rise to a number of attractive coloured forms, which are valuable summer and autumn-flowering shrubs, particularly suited for hot or dry situations. They produce an amazing amount of single or semi-double, waxy petalled flowers over a long period. Few shrubs will

tolerate such intense drought, and yet bloom all the more freely. The narrow deep green leaves, 4-6 in long, are always fresh-looking, and are untouched by insects or animals. Older bushes should be cut back heavily in order to produce a better shape. The most popular forms are:



Mrs. F. Roeding—Lovely semi-double creamy-salmon. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. MHE.

Mrs. Swanson—Semi-double soft pink, very free-flowering. 6-8ft. MHE.



Monsieur Belagui—This is probably the most satisfactory variety, in that it always produces a reliable display of soft peach-pink flowers even in colder districts. It is usually sold wrongly under the name of 'Punctatum' which is strictly a very pale pink. (Illustrated.) 8ft. MHE.

Pauline Gregory—Single brilliant pink, free flowering. 6-8ft. MHE.

Professor Martin—Deep glowing red; single. 6-8ft. MHE.

Soeur D'Agnes—Double creamy-white. 6-8ft. MHE.

Splendens—Large double rose, strong grower. 8-12ft. MHE.

Splendens Variegata—Handsome foliage, heavily margined gold. 4-6ft. MHE.

NOTHOFAGUS (New Zealand beech)**Fagaceae**

N. fusca—The best species, valued because of the beautiful winter foliage. The roundish oval leaves, which are bluntly toothed and wavy at the edges, assume bronzy-red tones dur-



ing autumn and winter, particularly in cold or exposed positions. Heavy cutting for winter decorations will keep this otherwise large forest tree within garden limits. It is not suited for a coastal or persistently windy position. 15-100ft. VHE.

NYSSA (Sour gum)**Nyssaceae**

N. sylvatica—This tree is valued because of its ability to grow in swampy soils, and because the glossy deep green leaves change in autumn to a riot of gold, orange and red colourings. It form a neat pyramidal tree in time, slower growing under ordinary garden conditions. 10-50ft. VHD.

OLEARIA**Compositae**

New Zealand is rich in its contribution to this genus of over 100 species, but most are grown mainly as foliage plants. This species and its forms can be happily employed for novel hedges.



O. phlogopappa—Often listed as **O. gunniana**. This Tasmanian shrub quickly forms a compact shrub with its small sage-green foliage, and during mid-spring is entirely covered

with small, hyacinth-blue daisies. Several coloured forms are grown of which 'Blue Gem' seems to be popular, but there are pink and lavender-flowered forms also. Prune heavily after flowering. 4-6ft. NHE.

PAEONIA (Tree paeony) *Paeoniaceae*

P. suffruticosa—This original wild species has in Japan given rise to numerous selected named forms and hybrids. It is among the most beautiful of all spring-flowering shrubs. The immense shaggy blooms, 6-10in across, single, semi-double and full



double, occur in all shades and combinations of colours from white through numerous pinks and rose to scarlet and crimson. Plants are slow-growing, require a good rich compost, and soil strong in lime or superphosphate and, although very winter hardy, need shelter from winds and late spring frosts which can damage foliage and flower during its very short growing season. Unfortunately plants are seldom available. 4ft. VHD.

PARROTIA (Persian wych hazel)

Hamamelidaceae

P. persica—This plant is allied to the popular hamamelis, producing



along the bare branches in late winter tight clusters of red, hairy stamens, subtended by brown, hairy

bracts. The young foliage is shining bronzy-green, tinted pink, later deep green and veined, and the autumn foliage is rich yellow and brown. The tree is of a spreading habit. 10-30ft. VHD.

PAULOWNIA

Scrophulariaceae

P. tomentosa (syn. *P. imperialis*)—A very quick-growing spreading tree with thick, pithy stems, and very roundish leaves, up to 12in across,



soft dull green, grey downy beneath. Matured specimens, from about ten years of age, produce during late spring terminal panicles 8-12in long, of deep purple-blue, foxglove-like flowers. The woolly, light brown rounded flower buds are produced the previous autumn. 15-30ft. NDH.

PENTAPTERYGUM

Ericaceae

P. serpens—A useful and unusual shrub requiring an acid soil, and preferring a semi-shady spot, but happy where azaleas or rhododendrons

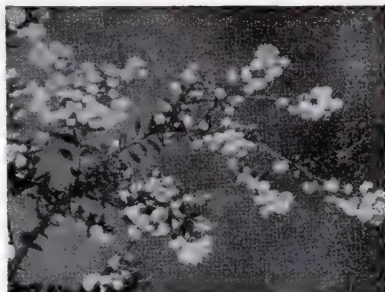


thrive. It forms an open, semi-prostrate shrub, the arching branches, young growth coppery-red, carry five-angled, drooping tubes 2in long, deep red with green calyx. These appear over a long period. 2-4ft. MHE.

PERNETTYA

P. mucronata 'Bell's Seedling'—

This is a selected form of a valuable hardy shrub, very happy in the coldest of climates. It forms a compact



but rather spreading bush with small dark green, slightly spine-tipped leaves. The clusters of pale pink cup-shaped flowers in spring are followed in late autumn and winter with showy rosy-crimson marble-like berries. It is of easy culture but lime-free acid soil is preferred. 3ft. VHE.

PERSOONIA (Australian geebung)

Proteaceae

P. pinifolia—A valuable little-known shrub, with slender branches, the outer ones gracefully drooping, and clothed with the fine, needlelike,



dark green foliage. During summer and autumn terminal racemes, 6in long, of tubular yellow flowers appear and are followed in winter by bunches of green berries. 6-10ft. MHE.

PHEBALIUM

Rutaceae

P. squameum—Previously offered in our country under the name of *P. billardieri*, this erect-growing, wind-resistant Australian shrub is much used for quick shelter, as it needs very little trimming. It is quite attractive in the shrubbery; the long, narrow, dull green leaves are silvery-white beneath. Masses of small creamy-white flowers appear in spring. A recently developed handsome variegated foliage form, whose leaves are broadly margined with bright

silver, called *P. squameum* 'Illumination', is a valuable shrub for winter colouring. (Illustrated.) Yellowish unhealthy plants indicate an excess



of calcium (lime), which is corrected by a dressing of acid manure. Good drainage is also essential, while fertilisers should be avoided. 6-10ft. NHE.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock orange) Saxifragaceae

Although there are over forty known species, all with sweetly perfumed white or creamy flowers, those cultivated are mostly lower-growing and of hybrid origin. All are very hardy and easily grown in almost any situation. The short sprigs in bloom are useful cut.

P. 'Snowflake' — A newer variety with ruffled full double blooms of pure white, blooming during late spring. 6ft. VHD.



P. 'Virginal' — An old-time favourite, and still one of the best, with its abundance of 2in wide semi-double scented white flowers, held on short sprays. Rather slow growing and of erect habit. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. VHD.

PHOENIX

P. canariensis — The well-known Canary Island palm is the only hardy species generally grown, but because of its ultimate size, it is more suitable for avenues, street or specimen planting, for the strong arching fronds are often 12ft long. It is also very suitable as a tub-plant, and is drought-



resistant. It needs some frost protection when young. 10-20ft. MHE.

PHOTINIA

P. glabra 'Rubens' — This form is one of our most popular evergreen shrubs, on account of its brilliant coppery-red young growths in the spring; a bush at its best is quite spectacular. The leaves eventually change to shining green, and subsequent growths are likewise colourful. As with the other forms, it can be trimmed into shapes, as per illustration, or as a novel hedge; the new brilliant foliage appears after each trimming. 6-8ft. NHE.



P. glabra 'Robusta' — An Australian-raised stronger-growing form, with larger foliage. The brilliant growths appear a fortnight ahead of 'Rubens'. 8-12ft. NHE.

P. 'Red Robin' — A splendid hybrid between the older better-known *P. serrulata* and *P. glabra* 'Rubens', in

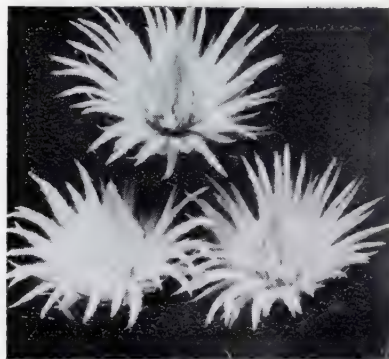
Palmaceae

which the wavy edged serrated leaves are shining dark crimson-red when young. One of the finest Dominion-raised shrubs. 8-12ft. NHE.

P. serrulata — A hardy wind-resistant small tree, once much more grown than it is now. It is valued for its lustrous deep green shining leaves, serrated at the edges, 4in long and half as wide, with the young growths light coppery-bronze. Flat terminal panicles, up to 6in across, composed of numerous small white flowers, appear during early spring. 10-12ft. VHE.

PHYLLICA (Flannel flower) Rhamnaceae

P. pubescens — This South African shrub is commonly called flannel flower because of the silvery flannel or plumelike, starry-tipped bracts,



which are produced at the ends of the semi-drooping stems. These are covered with buff hairs and appear late winter and spring when flowers are scarce. Prune back after flowering. 3ft. MHE.

PICEA (Spruce)

Pinaceae

P. pungens 'Kosteriana' — The best glaucous-blue foliaged form of this most desirable, but seldom available



specimen tree, which makes an ideal lawn-centre piece. Very hardy, but comparatively slow-growing. 15-25ft.

PIERIS (Lily of the valley bush)**Ericaceae**

Previously known as andromedas, these valuable spring-flowering evergreen shrubs are always neat and attractive, happy in any free, loose, lime-free soil reasonably furnished with humus and which does not dry out.



P. forrestii — This lesser-known Burmese form grows into a larger bush, and the abundant terminal racemes of pendant, lily-of-the-valley-like, creamy-white flowers are larger and slightly fragrant. Young growths are attractive shining coppery bronze, and a selected form called '**Lord Wakehurst**' produces spring foliage of an intense scarlet-red, later, of course, changing to green. Young spring growths are subject to damage from late frosts, otherwise the plant is quite hardy. 6-10ft. NHE.

P. japonica — This well-known and deservedly popular shrub is much more bushy and lower-growing, and being extremely hardy, is one of our best dwarf-growing garden shrubs. The terminal clusters of interesting brownish buds are developed in the autumn, opening during spring into pendant racemes of creamy-white bells, often faintly tinted pink. A still more compact and lower growing form in which the leaves are margined cream is called **P. japonica 'Variegata'**. 3-6ft. VHE.

PIMELEA (Rice flower) Thymelaeaceae

P. ferruginea — One of the best of some forty West Australian species of



most attractive low-growing shrubs, easily grown, but demanding a free, open, well-drained soil. The terminal hemispherical heads, 2in across, composed of numerous tubular, starry-tipped, rose-coloured, hairy flowers, are freely produced during spring. Two other similar rather shorter-lived species are also grown, named **P. rosea** and **P. spectabilis**. Cut back after blooming. 2-4ft. MHE.

PITTOSPORUM (New Zealand**matipo) Pittosporaceae**

Many of these attractive species belonging to this genus are natives, of which the various foliage forms are among our most popular evergreens, for they help to brighten up the shrubbery during the cold winter months. They are also wind and drought-resistant, and so are valuable for coastal shelter. There are quite a number of other foliage forms not offered in this country, all of which are worth cultivating, and useful for cutting.



P. crassifolium 'Vargiegatum' — A most striking variegated foliaged form of the native Karo, in which the closely hairy, silvery-grey foliage is heavily margined with cream. Particularly impressive during the winter months. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. NHE.

P. eugeniioides 'Variegata' — The handsome lemon-scented, wavy-edged foliage is lemon-green in the type, edged silvery-white in this variegated foliage form. Both form neat pyramidal shrubs, good for specimen planting or quick shelter. 8-12ft. NHE.

P. ralphii 'Variegatum' — This form makes a fine specimen bush with its elongated leaves heavily coated underneath with white tomentum and irregularly margined with silver at the edges. 8ft. NHE.

P. tenuifolium 'James Stirling' — Pale silvery-green foliage speckled with white dots, contrasting with the thin ebony-black stems. 8ft. NHE.

P. tenuifolium 'Purpurea' — Shining coppery-purple foliage. 6-8ft. NHE.

P. tenuifolium 'Rotundifolium' — Another recently discovered form with dainty rounded foliage, variegated green and white. Very neat habit. 6ft. NHE.

P. tenuifolium 'Saundersii' — Leaves edged silvery-white, tinged pink in colder districts. Of a neat and compact habit. A similar form is called '**Garnetti**'. 7ft. NHE.

P. tenuifolium 'Variegatum' — Soft green leaves edged creamy-white. 6-8ft. NHE.

**PLUMBAGO (Plumbago)****Plumbaginaceae**

P. capensis — A semi-scandent South African shrub, valued because of its free-flowering habit under the



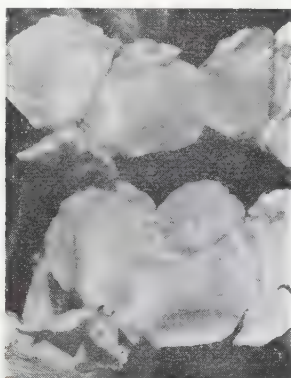
hottest and driest conditions. The bush is covered all summer and autumn with clustered spikes of phlox-like, pale blue flowers with long corolla tubes. It can be trained into shapes, clipped as a hedge or allowed to ramble up larger trees. Easy and quick-growing. 6-10ft. MHE.

PODOCARPUS**Podocarpaceae**

P. totara 'Aurea' — A selected form of our native totara timber tree, in which the foliage is an attractive old gold shade, deeper in winter. A very hardy, wind-resistant, rather slow-growing tree, also useful trimming into desired shapes or a novel hedge. 15ft. VHE.

PODALYRIA**Leguminosae**

P. calyptata (The sweet pea bush)
—Commonly so-called because the shrub is covered in early spring with sweet-pealike, lilac-mauve flowers 2in across; a bush in full bloom is quite spectacular. The foliage is

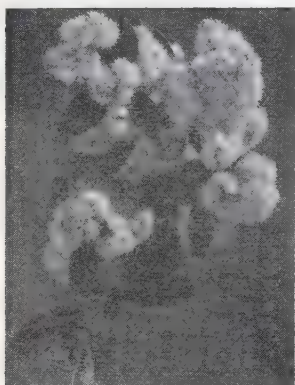


silvery-grey, and the oval leaves are covered with silky, soft downy hairs—a perfect setting for the floral display. It is a quick grower, preferring full sun, and withstanding drought. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. MHE.

P. sericea (The satin bush)—The common name is owing to the satin-soft, small, silver-grey foliage. The lilac-pink 2in pea-shaped flowers are produced up the stems between the axils of the leaves, beginning in mid-winter and continuing till spring. Conspicuous inflated seed pods follow in the autumn. 2-4ft. MHE.

POMADERRIS (Golden tainui)**Rhamnaceae**

P. kumeraho—Previously known as **P. elliptica**, this is one of our most spectacular native flowering shrubs, because of the large, terminal,



rounded flower-heads, composed of hundreds of tiny golden-yellow flowers appearing mid-spring and set above the wrinkled sage-green foliage, silvery beneath. Easy in a sunny spot, thriving in the poorest of soils. 4-6ft. MHE.

POLYGALA**Polygalaceae**

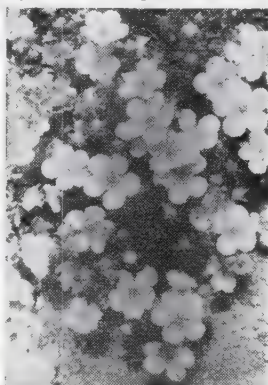
P. myrtifolia 'Grandiflora'—Previously known as **P. grandis**, this semi-hardy, free-flowering evergreen is a most useful shrub, for it produces



throughout winter and spring terminal clusters of 2in wide, rich purple, pea-shaped flowers. The abundant myrtlelike foliage is often bronzy-tipped in winter. 4-6ft. MHE.

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil) Rosaceae

P. fruticosa 'Klondike'—This is probably the largest flowered and



most popular form of this variable species. It grows into a dense twiggy shrub with small silky pinnate leaves, and during late spring and summer produces masses of 1in wide, single rose or cistuslike golden-yellow flowers which clothe each twig. All the other named forms are worthy of cultivation. Very hardy and of easy culture. 2-3ft. VHD.

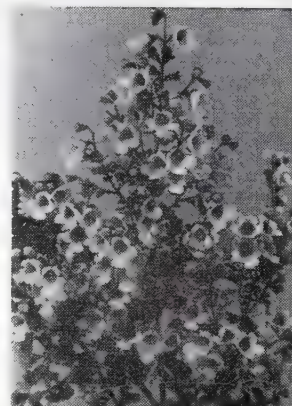
POPULUS (Poplar)**Salicaceae**

These trees are usually grown for quick shelter. The common **P. 'Pyramidalis'** (syn. **P. nigra** 'Italica') is available now in the evergreen foliaged form. A well-known, and still more popular hybrid known as **P. 'Robusta'**, rather less erect in habit, is valued for its rich golden autumn foliage, and **P. yunnanensis** is a strong-growing shade or shelter tree with large dark green leaves, each with a conspicuous brownish-red mid-rib. 30-60ft. VHD.

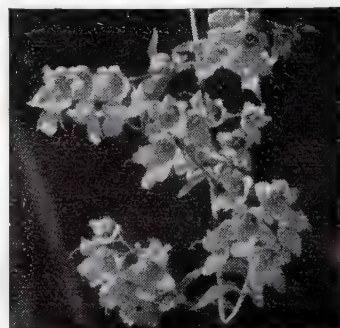
P. canadensis 'Aurea'—Also known as **P. serotina** 'Aurea', this golden-yellow foliaged tree, which has an abundance of heart-shaped leaves, forms a fine symmetrical tree for specimen planting, or set in avenue or street form. 20-30ft. VHD.

PROSTANTHERA (Australian mint Bushes) Labiatae

Quick-growing evergreen Australian shrubs, happy in any free open soil in full sun, and providing a spectacular spring display with their masses of small, bell-shaped flowers. The foliage of most of the forty or more known species is strongly aromatic. All bushes are improved, and their lives prolonged, by a heavy pruning after flowering.



P. cuneata—A relatively recent introduction which has proved to be a valuable compact-growing plant, always neat and attractive with its abundant small, rounded, deep-green leaves. The bush is well furnished in early summer with pure white flowers spotted purple. Withstands drought and winter cold and adverse conditions. 30in. NHE.



P. ovalifolia (Oval-leaved mint bush)
—This plant is of open elegant growth, with slender branches clothed with abundant sage-green foliage, and during late spring covered with soft lilac-mauve flowers. One of the most beautiful of all the mints. A yearly pruning after flowering is essential. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. MHE.

P. incisa (Cut-leaf mint bush)—This species forms a rounded densely-foliaged bush, with pale green leaves, which is transformed in mid-spring into a ball of lavender-blue. 3ft. MHE.

P. rotundifolia—The hardiest and best-known species, much more erect in habit with small, round, dark green leaves, strongly mint-scented when crushed, and in late spring carrying an abundance of purple-blue, bell-shaped flowers. A very low-growing form, seldom exceeding 3ft, with small pink flowers, is called **P. rotundifolia 'Rosea'**. 5-8ft. NHE.

PROTEA (Cape honey flower)

Proteaceae

A genus of over 100 interesting species, all native of South Africa. The name is derived from Proteus, the versatile sea-god, an apt allusion to the great diversity of the species. Some are of easy culture, but others demand sharp drainage and all require full sun and prefer an acid soil, for they resent lime or ashes. They are greatly valued for indoor decorations; the cut stems are long-lasting.

P. barbigera—Massive blooms 6-8in across composed of numerous, incurved, rosy-red bracts, filled with soft white hairs, culminating in a black woolly centre. Somewhat fastidious. 3-6ft. MHE.

P. cynaroides (The king protea)—Decidedly the largest flowered with terminal, wide open blooms up to 10in across, usually silvery-pink fringed with red, but varying in shades of pink, because stocks are usually raised from seed. The plant is of a low compact habit, with leathery, deep green leaves, and chunky, short, thick stems. 3-5ft. MHE.



P. latifolia 'Glauc'—This is a selected glaucous-foliaged form of a very fine species, stocky in growth. The young shoots are soft-downy. The open-mouthed terminal flower heads, composed of nine to twelve rows of bracts, are 5in across, and are in a shade of rose-carmine, pale inside. (Illustrated.) MHE.

P. longiflora—Probably the easiest-grown species and very popular. Erect habit, bushier with age. Its long, slender, terminal buds open up to flaring shuttlecock-shaped flowers,



usually in shades of pink to light red. It blooms from late summer till spring. There is a creamy-white flowered form grown also. 6-8ft. (Illustrated.) MHE.

P. neriifolia—Decidedly the most popular autumn and winter-flowering species, with large erect 'cones' of a lovely salmon-rose-pink shade, the incurved bracts paler but tipped with woolly black 'fur'. It is excellent for cutting. A rather similar ruby-red flowered species is called **P. pulchella**. 4-6ft. MHE.

P. repens (P. mellifera)—Long pointed nectar-bearing buds open late autumn till spring to display pale creamy-pink bracts, inside white, lower outside reddish. Long, shining deep green leaves. 4-6ft. MHE.



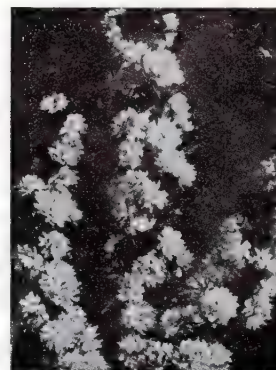
P. scolymocephala—A low-growing compact bush with smaller foliage, and producing an abundance of 2in wide, silvery-green, wide open flowers, with creamy centre. The cut blooms are much valued by florists. 2-4ft. (Illustrated.) MHE.

PRUNUS (Flowering almonds, apricots, cherries, peaches and plums) Rosaceae

This most important genus embraces the above mentioned sections of hardy deciduous ornamentals, most of them double-flowered forms of the original single-flowered wild species, which in themselves include some of our fruit trees. All are easily grown in any good average soil, although shelter from persistent winds is desirable. Newly set out plants should be pruned back to at least half-height in winter until well established and a good shape secured.

FLOWERING ALMONDS

P. glandulosa 'Rosea Plena'—Previously known as **P. sinensis**. The many thin twigs are encircled during



spring with double rosettes of 1½in wide pink blossoms. (Illustrated.) There is also a double white-flowered form, known as **P. glandulosa 'Albi-plena'**; and the original type, with much smaller single cup-shaped pink flowers, followed in autumn by a good crop of small, deep red fruits, is also worthy of cultivation. 3-4ft. VHD.

P. 'Pollardii'—An Australian-raised cross between a peach and an almond. It is a strong growing robust tree,



producing in very early spring an abundance of 2in wide, soft rose-pink,

single flowers, deepening to red in the centre with age. Cut branches are lovely for indoor decorations, the deeper pink buds opening in water. Prune back immediately after flowering. There is a slower-growing double-flowered form. (Illustrated.) 10-20ft. VHD.

P. 'Wrightii'—A New Zealand hybrid between the flowering almond '**Pollardii**' and a prunus. The masses of attractive single bright pink flowers are followed by shining purple-red foliage. May be more correctly classed under Flowering Plums. 6-10ft. VHD.

FLOWERING APRICOTS

These are mostly forms of the Japanese species **P. mume** and are much valued for their early spring blooms. Some forms begin to open their buds in mid-winter. Actually there are over 100 varieties known, all worthy of cultivation, and lovely for cutting. Bushes are best pruned back heavily after flowering.

P. mume 'Peggy Clarke'—Full double soft rose-pink. A strong grower. 8-12ft. VHD.



P. mume 'Rosebud'—Stems encircled with deep rose-pink blooms resembling miniature roses (Illustrated.) VHD

P. mume 'Sanguinea'—Single bright cerise-red blooms during late winter. 6-8ft. VHD.

P. mume 'The Geisha'—Single claret-rose, paler centre. The first to bloom. Sweetly scented. 6-8ft. VHD.

FLOWERING CHERRIES

Most of our deservedly popular Japanese flowering cherries are forms or hybrids of the species **P. serrulata**, of which there are literally dozens of varieties. Some of these are best grown on four to six-foot standards, if required for specimens. A number of the wild species are also valuable ornamental trees. Autumn foliage in colder districts is an added feature.

Prune back the newly set trees to half-height.

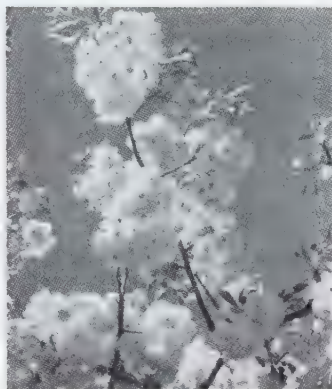
P. 'Amanogawa'—Commonly known as the poplar cherry because of its strictly erect habit. The large pendant clusters of semi-double flowers are very pale pink. The trees are most impressive when suitably placed. 10-15ft. VHD.

P. campanulata (The Taiwan bell-flowered cherry)—One of the best species, but suitable for milder districts only, as the lovely pendant



clusters of bright claret-red flowers appear in August, while frosts are often still experienced. It is of erect-growing habit with willowy stems, so is suitable as an avenue or street tree also. Tuis are attracted by the nectar and visit the trees daily while in flower. (Illustrated.) 8-15ft. NHD.

P. 'Kanzan'—This one is offered under several other names also, including the well-known '**J. H. Veitch**'. It is one of the best of the rich full-double pinks, probably the deepest coloured one grown. The young foliage is bronzy-green. Semi-erect in habit. 10-30ft. VHD.



Pink Perfection—A fine addition to the cherries, having red buds in pendant clusters which open to fully double flowers of rich pink. 15ft. VHD.

P. 'Shimidsu Sakura'—Likewise offered under other names such as '**Ashi Botan**', this is one of our best semi-double soft pinks, changing to blush-white when fully out. The tree is of wide-spreading habit, so is best grown on taller standards. (Illustrated.) 8-12ft. VHD.

P. 'Shirotae' (Mount Fuji)—Clusters of pendant, semi-double, pure white flowers appear during mid-season. The tree is of a wide spreading habit. 8-15ft. VHD.

P. 'Ukon' (The green flowering cherry)—Semi-double flowers, tending lime-green, appear along with the coppery-green young spring foliage. It is of semi-spreading habit. 10-12ft. VHD.

P. yedoensis (P. yoshino)—This wild species is claimed to be the most popular flowering cherry grown in Japan. It develops into a large tree, with an abundance of single, blush-pink blossoms with carmine central stamens carried on graceful pendulous racemes. Needs age to be seen at its best. 10-30ft. VHD.

WEeping FLOWERING CHERRIES

P. subhirtella 'Pendula' (The weeping rosebud cherry)—This is one of the finest of all weeping spring-flowering trees, the graceful arching branches, eventually with age mount-



ing one above the other like a weeping willow. The thin drooping branchlets are transformed in spring into fairy cascades of small, delicate single pink blossoms. A blush-white flowered form flowers much more freely in Auckland and the North. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. VHD.

P. 'Shidare Sakura'—A full double deep pink Japanese prostrate-growing variety, which makes a fine weeping tree if grafted on six to seven-foot standards. It needs pruning back after the exhaustion of a heavy spring crop of bloom. 6-8ft. VHD.

P. yedoensis 'Perpendens'—Also known as **P. avium 'Pendula'**. A delightful weeping form of this famous species; the strictly pendulous branches become a fountain of large, single, pearly-white blossoms in spring. Grafted on six to eight-foot standards it forms a neat 'umbrella' tree. 6-8ft. VHD.

FLOWERING PEACHES

These are mostly desirable double-flowering forms of *Prunus persica*, the species from which our fruiting peaches have also been derived. They are obtainable in early-flowering varieties, mid-season, and real dwarfs. In some districts plants may be severely affected by the disfiguring curly-leaf disease. A single application of captan or spray, double strength, just as the buds are showing pink, should control this. Usually a very heavy pruning back immediately after flowering promotes such strong vigorous growth that the plant gets away from this initial attack. Such yearly pruning is recommended in any case. Other named varieties are grown with similar colourings.

P. persica 'Sanguinea Plena'—Similar to 'Magnifica', with its brilliant double cerise-red, semi-double blooms. 6-8ft. VHD.

P. persica 'Iceberg'—Pure double white blooms, glistening and contrasting with others. 8-12ft. VHD.

P. persica 'Pink Cloud'—Large semi-double blooms in great profusion. The best of the rose-pinks; blooms early spring. 8-12ft. VHD.



P. persica 'Rose Brilliant'—Every branch is laden with semi-double, deep cerise-pink blooms. Likewise blooms early spring and splendid for cutting. (Illustrated.) 8-12ft. VHD.

DWARF FLOWERING PEACHES

American raisers have given us a range of very dwarf flowering peaches, particularly suited for small gardens or to be grown as tub or patio plants. They form very compact, densely foliated shrubs. The single-flowered varieties produce good quality peaches, and there are occasional fruits from the double flowered ones.

P. persica 'Bonanza'—Large single pink flowers, followed by red-cheeked yellow-fleshed quality peaches. 3ft. VHD.

P. persica 'Rose Chiffon'—Sparkling double rosy-cerise-red. 3ft. VHD.



P. persica 'Pink Ballerina'—Full double soft satiny-pink blooms, produced on dense, conical spikes. (Illustrated.) 3ft. VHD.

P. persica 'Snow Ballet'—Glistening double pure white. 3ft. VHD.

FLOWERING PLUMS

P. blireiana—One of our finest dual-purpose, ornamental, spring



blossom trees, most impressive with its masses of semi-double, rose-pink blossoms, followed by metallic purple-green foliage. Useful when cut. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. VHD.

P. cerasifera 'Atropurpurea' (syn. **P. cerasifera 'Pissardii Nigra'**)—The darkest foliated form of the purple-red-leaved varieties, it never loses its colour till leaf fall. Dainty, small, single pale pink blossoms cover the tree in spring. The ordinary type, **P. cerasifera 'Pissardii'**, has white flowers and purple-red plums, useful for early stewings. 8-15ft. VHD.

PSEUDOPANAX

Araliaceae

Useful native foliage trees happy alike in sun and full shade, also much employed as tub or indoor plants. Excellent shrubs for planting in exposed positions or the sea coast.

P. crassifolium (New Zealand lancewood)—Well-known on account of its juvenile, swordlike, serrated leaves, up to 30in long, which hang down stiffly around the single trunk; but it changes at a height of 6-8ft to a

branched head with shorter, more deeply serrated leaves. It is a good specimen or street tree, withstanding wind. 6-10ft. NHE.

P. lessonii—A valuable bushy foliage tree, with thick, leathery, palmate leaves, deep shining green, always fresh and attractive. Good for background shelter, withstanding drought and wind. 6-10ft. NHE.

P. 'Hybrids'—Most interesting foliage forms have appeared owing to natural crosses between the two species **P. crassifolium** and **P. lessonii**, and are further added to in almost



endless forms and coloured types by these again being crossed with a purple-bronze species called **P. discolor**. These hybrids, some of which have been named, are unsurpassed for planting in exposed positions as a background foil for smaller shrubs. Also useful for coastal plantings, and they also make excellent tub plants. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. NHE.

PUNICA (Pomegranate) Punicaceae

P. granatum 'Flore-pleno'—This double-flowered form of the fruiting species, produces numerous full



double, carnationlike, brilliant orange-red flowers, 2-3in across, during the heat of summer. The young foliage

is shining coppery-green. This shrub withstands extreme heat and drought. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. NHD.

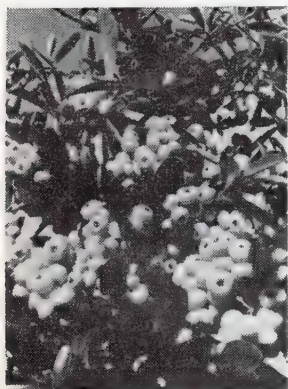
P. granatum 'Nana Plena'—A very dwarf, compact, densely-twigged form which is covered during summer with an abundance of double orange-red, 2in wide blooms. Dry conditions and full sun are needed to produce an abundant crop of bloom. 2-4ft. NHD.

PYRACANTHA (Fire thorns) Rosaceae

Like the berberis, cotoneasters and other shrubs of 'cast-iron' constitution, the various species and forms available are indispensable for planting in poor or dry soils. They are quite happy in better soil, but the winter berries, which are produced on the previous year's growth, are seen to advantage when not hidden by the new branches and foliage that would otherwise be produced. Cut branches are greatly valued for winter decorations.



P. angustifolia—Narrow green leaves, greyish beneath, and great masses of small brilliant orange, somewhat flattened fruits throughout winter. Very showy. 6-8ft. NHE.



P. coccinea 'Magnifica'—A selected New Zealand-raised form of this brilliant coral-red berried firethorn. The more erect-growing bush in full

berry is a pyramid of fire during winter. Two other recently introduced forms are also strikingly spectacular in winter, namely '**Brilliant**', rich scarlet-red (illustrated), and '**San Jose**', a hybrid with brilliant golden-orange berries. 6-8ft. VHE.

QUERCUS (The oaks) Fagaceae

Although there are about 450 species of oaks, many of them very beautiful, most are too large for the average garden. They are mostly planted in parks or specimen grounds. As with beeches and liquidambers, advanced specimens when transplanted need to be staked and watered during summer till established, as they are not fibrous-rooted and therefore more difficult to transplant.

Q. coccinea—This is one of the finest of the North American oaks. The large foliage changes to a magnificent display of scarlet-crimson in autumn. Trees are of a slow compact habit until well established. 25ft. VHD.

Q. ilex—The holm or evergreen oak. This densely foliated tree, with its three-inch long, shining dark green leaves, greyish beneath, is a valuable specimen shelter or coastal tree, withstanding wind or salt spray. Unfortunately, it is a plant difficult to shift, so that small or container-grown plants should be secured. 50ft. NHE.



Q. palustris (The pin oak)—This has smaller, much-divided foliage, which changes to brilliant orange-scarlet in autumn. It is quicker-growing and more satisfactory than other species for warmer climates. 25ft. VHD.

Q. rubra—The best-known autumn foliated oak, it develops much more brilliant colourings in very cold climates; otherwise, the large leaves merely change to brownish-red. 20ft. VHD.

RAPHIOLEPIS (Indian hawthorn)

Rosaceae

R. delacourii—A reasonably hardy, easily-grown evergreen that should be more popular than it is, for the terminal short racemes of $\frac{3}{4}$ in wide, rosy-pink, escallonia-like flowers may appear almost at any time of the year



after the main crop in spring. The sprays of bloom are useful when cut and are prized by florists. Deep purple-black berries follow during winter. Leaves are glossy and leathery in texture, copper-red in young growth. Several selected newer named forms are grown also. 4-6ft. NHE.

RHODODENDRON

Ericaceae

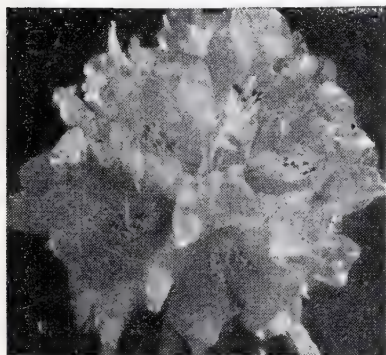
Well-known spring-flowering shrubs, which along with the azaleas are probably the most popular of all ornamental shrubs, demanding a prominent place in any good garden where they can be expected to thrive. Although reasonably happy in any good soil with ample humus present, but free from excess of lime or ashes,



these acid-loving plants thrive best in peaty soil, bush leaf-mould or with decayed vegetation worked into the soil. Topdressings of old sawdust, spent hops, or similar material help

to keep the surface roots cool and moist, for the plants cannot tolerate drought. Partial shade, as provided among large deciduous trees, is desirable for the larger-leaved species and hybrids. Special acidifying manures are available for these and other plants belonging to this family.

It is not possible to list the hundreds of species and hybrids available today. They range from small-leaved, bushy plants, 3-6in high, to giants of treelike proportions, but the greater number of modern hybrids can be expected to reach 6-8ft at maturity. Slower-growing and more compact than other shrubs, and also more difficult to propagate, they will always of necessity be more expensive than the more common range of ornamental shrubs. On the other hand, they never outgrow their usefulness, and increase in beauty year by year. Just a few of the best-known and most popular varieties are mentioned.



R. 'Cornubia'—One of the most satisfactory hybrids, with rich deep green foliage and intense glowing rosy-crimson trusses of waxy texture. These heads of bloom continue to open from August till November. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. NHE.

R. 'Fragrantissimum'—A sweetly scented hybrid of two Himalayan species, with large, open, lilylike trumpets of pinkish-white spotted ochre, outside rosy-purple. The bush is entirely covered with bloom late spring. 6-8ft. MHE.

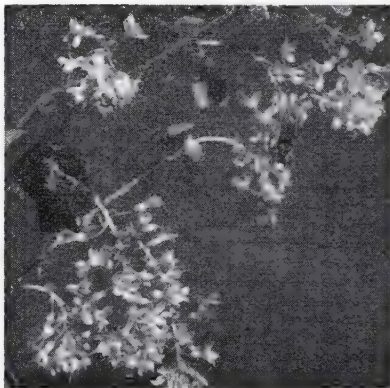
R. 'Pink Pearl'—A famous variety that has made history. Immense conical trusses of soft pink set above the pale lime-green foliage. A similar popular variety, rather deeper in colour, is called 'Alice'. 6-8ft. VHE.

R. 'Sir Robert Peel'—An old variety, extremely hardy and growing into a large bush. It is still valued because of the abundance of small carmine-rose trusses produced in early spring. 6-12ft. VHE.

RIBES (Flowering currants)

Saxifragaceae

R. sanguineum 'Edward VII'—The deepest crimson-red flowered form of the well-known flowering currant. Its



pendant racemes of bloom are produced mid-spring. Other forms are also known, including the common rosy-pink-flowered type. 4-6ft. VHD.

ROSMARINUS (Rosemary) Labiatae

R. officinalis 'Tuscan Blue'—A more recent introduction, producing brighter blue flowers than the well-known old-time favourite. It trims well into desired shapes or as a small hedge. 2-4ft. VHE.



R. officinalis 'Prosperratus'—A strictly weeping or trailing form, much valued for planting on tops of walls or for overhanging banks, and in large rockeries. It is quite spectacular in bloom with its mass of lavender or pale violet blooms. This form may be the same as **R. lavandulaceus**. 9 inches. NHE.

RUSCUS (Butcher's broom) Liliaceae

R. aculeatus—A valuable low-growing, hard-foliaged shrub for growing under big trees or in the shade. The stiffly erect single main stems, branching at the top, bear

deep green, almost triangular, leaf-like stems strictly called cladodes, each holding in the centre a large, round, brilliant scarlet berry, which persists throughout winter, untouched by birds. The stems, heavily laden with berries, are highly decorative



and long lasting cut. A group of several plants is needed to produce berries, unless the special hermaphrodite form called 'Wheeler's Variety' is secured. 2-4ft. VHE.

SALIX (The willows) Salicaceae

Of the 250 species known quite a number of highly ornamental ones are grown, in addition to forms and hybrids. All are of the easiest culture, and may need occasional pruning to keep to the desired shape and height.



S. 'Rubra'—A more slender-stemmed variety and therefore more suited for indoor decorations than the strong-growing **S. caprea**, the common 'pussy-willow'. The catkins produced in early spring are brownish-red. 8-12ft. VHD.

S. irrorata—Grown mainly for its bare branches of dark purple, covered with white bloom in winter, giving the tree a frosty appearance, and contrasting in spring with bright orange catkin buds. Seems identical with a species listed as **S. daphnoides**. 6-12ft. VHD.

S. matsudana 'Tortuosa' (The corkscrew willow)—Commonly so-called because of the curiously twisted branches, and twigs revealed through the drooping foliage and now much used for indoor decorations. Strong and quick-growing, it is a useful specimen tree. 10-20ft. VHD.

S. vitellina 'Pendula' (Weeping willow)—Similar to the well-known weeping Babylon willow, except that the bare winter branches droop gracefully to reveal shining, golden brown bark. 20-30ft. VHD.

SAMBUCUS (Elderberry) Caprifoliaceae
S. nigra 'Aurea'—A golden foliage form, lemon-yellow in early growth. The larger leaves develop to rich



butter-yellow when mature. A strong-growing, very hardy shrub which needs a heavy yearly winter pruning to secure the best foliage effect the following spring and summer. It colours up well in poor soils. 6-10ft. VHD.

SARCOCOCCA (Sweet box) Buxaceae
S. ruscifolia—The best-known Chinese species, forming a dense, deep green-foliaged shrub, and pro-



ducing throughout autumn and winter an abundance of small, currant-like, almost transparent, scarlet-red berries, untouched by birds. It will thrive in dense shade. 3-5ft. VHE.

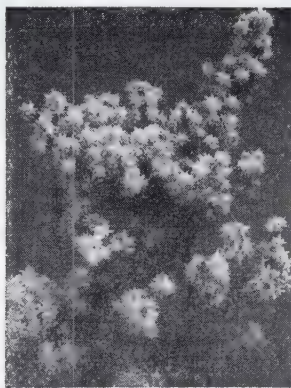
SCHINUS (Pepper tree) Anacardiaceae

S. molle—The best-known Peruvian species, it quickly forms a large spreading tree, suited only for specimen or avenue planting, and thriving in the hottest and driest of positions. The drooping outer branches of deep green pinnate leaves are always neat and fresh-looking. Female forms produce a crop of dull coral-red berries, which turn black in winter. 15-30ft. MHE.

SELAGO

Scrophulariaceae

S. thunbergii—A compact, many-twigged shrub with minute greyish-green foliage, and producing in early



spring masses of tiny, misty mauve-blue flowers on short sprays. It rather resembles **Felecia angustifolia**, the twigs of which are likewise rather brittle. It is a good spreading bank plant. Prune heavily after flowering. 4ft. MHE.

SENECIO

Compositae

S. greyi—New Zealand is rich in other attractive foliage species; many are quite impressive also when in bloom during spring. All are very easily grown, wind and drought-



resistant, and suitable for coastal plantings. This species is well-furnished with 3in long, thick and leathery greyish-green leaves, heavily white-felted beneath. Clear yellow, 1in wide, daisylike flowers appear in spring in terminal panicles. 4-6ft. NHE.

SOPHORA (New Zealand kowhai)

Leguminosae

S. microphylla 'Longicarinata'—A delightful weeping species with very fine much-divided leaves, almost fern-like in appearance. The deep yellow flowers are smaller than the better-known species, but usually appear after the old leaves have fallen. 10ft. NHE.



S. tetraptera 'Grandiflora'—The best-known and most popular native species, this form is more attractive with its abundant foliage, outer branches weeping with age, and masses of 2in long, pea-shaped deep golden-yellow flowers during late spring. It will withstand considerable drought and exposure to adverse conditions. (Illustrated.) 8-12ft. NHE.

SORBUS (Mountain ash) Rosaceae

S. aucuparia—This is the best-known and most popular Rowan Tree, with abundant pinnate, much divided, fernlike foliage, and immense clusters of large, rounded, orange-scarlet berries, produced late summer, which



hang down with their sheer weight. Erect-growing when young, it later develops a rounded head. This tree thrives best in colder climates, where the autumn foliage likewise colours well. There are many other forms and species worthy of cultivation. 10-20ft. VHD.

SPARTIUM (Spanish broom)**Leguminosae**

S. junceum—A well-known favourite, forming an erect-growing shrub composed of numerous, rounded,



reedlike shoots, almost leafless. It produces during late spring a crop of loose racemes of 1in wide, shining yellow pea-shaped flowers, the display continuing all summer in lesser degree. This plant will thrive in poor and dry soils. Prune back heavily each winter. 6-8ft. VHS.

SPIRAEA (Bridal wreath) Rosaceae

The ancient Greek name means garland, the numerous old-world species producing an abundance of bloom on long arching sprays during spring. All species are very hardy and easily grown.

S. cantoniensis 'Flore Pleno'—Full double miniature white 'roses' in small hemispherical clusters are held gracefully along the arching branches. Blooms late spring. 6ft. VHD.

S. japonica 'Anthony Waterer'—The best form of this species, producing during late spring and summer flat, rounded heads; 6-10in across, composed of numerous tiny carmine-red flowers. 2-4ft. VHD.



S. prunifolia 'Plena' (The double-flowered may)—An old-time favourite which should be more popular than it is now. The erect, slender stems,

produce in spring, at each bud, small clusters of full double, small white flowers, useful when cut. Autumn foliage in colder districts is particularly fine. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. VHD.

S. thunbergii—An old-time favourite with fine twiggy growths clothed with graceful narrow foliage and covered in spring with tiny white flowers. 5ft. VHD.

STACHYRUS (Early spiketail)**Stachyuraceae**

S. praecox—A useful spring-flowering shrub, producing below the arching dark-brown branches, at each



bud, pendant racemes 3in long, of pale chartreuse-greenish-yellow bells, before the attractive new leaves appear. Cut stems are greatly valued for indoor decorations. 6-8ft. NHD.

STRANVAESIA**Rosaceae**

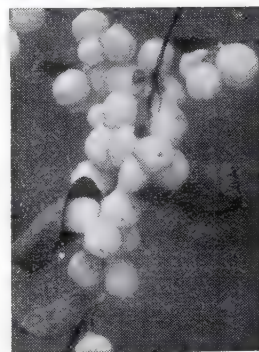
S. davidiana—A Chinese shrub somewhat resembling a cotoneaster with its long narrow veined leaves. Drooping bunches of bright orange-



red berries remain on the bush for a long period throughout winter. Old leaves assume brilliant colours of orange, scarlet and red, before they are replaced by new spring foliage. 6-10ft. VHE.

SYMPHORICARPOS Caprifoliaceae

S. albus (The snow berry)—This bush produces during late autumn and winter thin, drooping stems, sur-

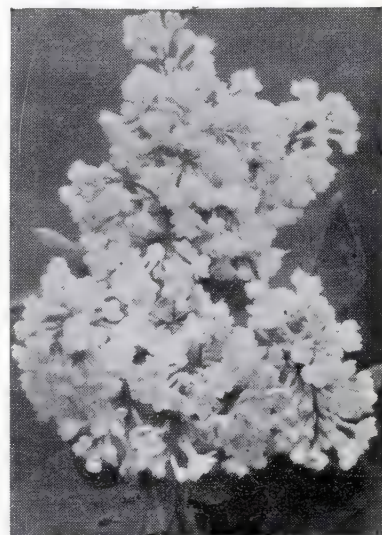


rounded with clusters of large, soft, puffy white berries. An improved form is known as **S. albus 'White Hedge'**. Another more recently introduced form called **'Mother of Pearl'** produces pink-flushed berries rosy-red in winter. All are very easily grown; the berries are untouched by birds. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. VHD.

S. orbiculatus (coral berry)—Somewhat similar in habit and growth, except that the thin arching branches are encircled during winter with smaller purple-rose raspberry-like berries, changing to deep purple-red with age. Both species are very useful for indoor decorations. 3-5ft. VHD.

SYRINGA (Lilac)**Oleaceae**

While there are a number of very desirable wild lilac species well worth cultivating, few gardens have sufficient room to allow for more than a



few bushes. It is therefore the deservedly popular French hybrid lilacs, along with the newer American introductions which command the

attention. All are sweetly lilac-scented, and greatly valued for cutting. All are easily grown in any good loamy soil, not too dry, and benefiting by a yearly topdressing of lime. Mention here is made of a few of the more popular hybrids generally offered for sale. All 6-8ft. VHD.

Clarke's Giant—Large trusses of soft gentian-blue.

Charles X—Conical trusses, reddish-purple; double.

Esther Staley—The best newer soft pink.

Katherine Havemeyer—Immense trusses of lavender-blue.

Madame Lemoine—Best double flowered white.

Primrose—Soft creamy-yellow.

Souvenir de L. Spath—Best dark purple-red.

TAMARIX (Flowering cypress:

'Tamarisk') Tamaricaceae

T. juniperina—Also offered as **T. plumosa** 'Elegans'. This popular species is distinguished by the masses



of small racemes of pink blooms which clothe the naked stems before the leaves appear. (Illustrated.) Prune after flowering. 6-10ft. VHD.

T. pentandra—Also listed as **P. hispida** 'Aestivalis'. This is the best of the lower-growing summer-flowering species. The light greyish-green feathery growths are topped with graceful wide panicles of rich pink 'frothy' plumes. A still deeper pink-flowered form is called **P. pentandra** 'Rubra', also listed as 'Pink Cascade'. Prune back heavily each winter. 6-8ft. VHD.

TAXUS (Yew trees) Taxaceae

The common castiron-hardy English yew, so much used in Europe for dense hedge or topiary work, has given rise to dozens of ornamental foliage forms, all of which have their uses in any good garden. During late autumn, the translucent salmon-red berries, scattered throughout the deep green foliage, are most attractive. Good drainage is essential.



T. baccata 'Aurea'—This one is a golden-foliaged form, quite spectacular in spring with its new soft butter-yellow shoots. Useful trimmed in formal gardens. 5-10ft. VHE.

T. baccata 'Fastigiata' (Upright Irish yew)—Few erect-growing plants can surpass the usefulness of this most popular tree. The foliage is always deep rich green, neat and



attractive. They are ideal planted in pairs at either side of walks or entrances, and can be kept to the desired height. (Illustrated.) 6-12ft. VHD.

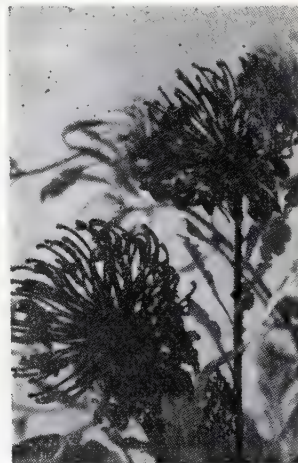
T. baccata 'Fastigiata Aurea'—A slower-growing, much desired golden-tipped foliage form, likewise very erect and columnar. Spectacular well-placed in a large rockery. 4-6ft. VHE.

T. baccata 'Overeynderi'—This one is similar to the well-known Irish yew, except that the foliage is finer, closer set and not so deep in colour. Neat columnar habit. 6-10ft. VHE.

TELOPEA (The waratahs) Proteaceae

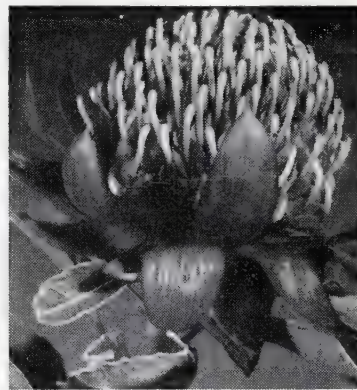
T. oreades (The Victorian waratah)—The easiest to grow of the Australian species. The smaller 4in wide flowers are composed of a cluster of incurved crimson tubes, and are pro-

duced late spring and summer at the tips of the branches. Young foliage



growths are coppery-green. A strong erect-growing tree. 10-20ft. MHE.

T. speciosissima (New South Wales waratah)—Everybody wants to grow a specimen of this magnificent early summer-flowering shrub, with its amazingly brilliant, 6in wide, fiery scarlet globular flower heads, surrounded by a collar of showy crimson bracts. A free drained soil, preferably shingly base, is essential; a



clay subsoil is usually fatal. Full sun is also required and a dry rather than a wet position. Some interesting New Zealand-raised hybrids between these two species are sometimes available, being easier to grow and are proving to be first-class garden shrubs. (Illustrated.) 6-10ft. MHE.

THRYPTOMENE (Heath myrtles)

Myrtaceae

Valuable heathlike Australian shrubs, greatly valued for dainty sprays of small, closely clustered, cup-shaped blooms which appear throughout the winter months, which as they are long lasting when cut,

are much valued for indoor decorations. A free, open, sunny spot is necessary, rather dry and sandy, soil poorish rather than rich, with no manure added. These are two of the finest winter-flowering shrubs grown.

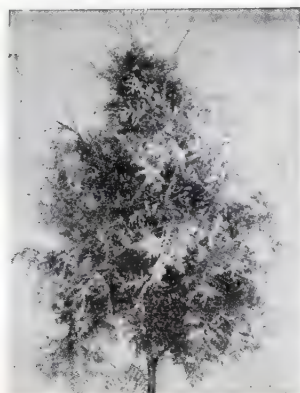


T. calycina (*T. mitchelliana*) (Gram-pian heath myrtle)—The numerous erect branchlets are covered late winter with tiny white flowers, each with a reddish centre. It forms a neat low bush. (Illustrated.) 2-4ft. MHE.

T. saxicola 'Rosea' (Pink heath myrtle)—This form is more spreading in habit, with most elegant sprays of tiny pale rose flowers produced throughout winter. Delightful for small vases. The form grown in New Zealand and distributed under this name is a vastly superior type to the one grown and sold in Australia. 2-4ft. MHE.

THUJA (Arboretum) Cupressaceae

This genus provides an indispensable range of most attractive foliage shrubs and small trees, particularly



the numerous most varied forms of the species *T. occidentalis*. As with most other conifers, the foliage

colours up more strikingly during the cold winter months. There are a number of other excellent foliage forms. All are easily grown.

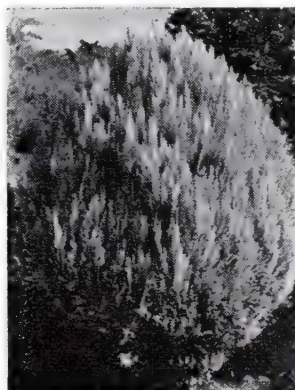
T. occidentalis 'Ericoides'—This one forms a pyramidal plumose bush, with soft, juvenile foliage, which turns bronzy-red in winter. 3-4ft. VHE.

T. occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'—This plant is narrow and erect-growing, resembling the Irish yew, with dark green, frondlike foliage, valuable where columnar or formal effects are desired. 8-12ft. VHE.



T. occidentalis 'Rheingold'—We have here one of the best-known and most popular conifers, with dwarf and dense spreading habit, foliage rich golden-orange, deepening in colour towards winter. Good for banks or rockeries. (Illustrated.) 3-4ft. VHE.

T. orientalis 'Aurea Nana'—Several erect or pyramidal-shaped golden-foliaged forms are cultivated of this species; all are useful as specimen



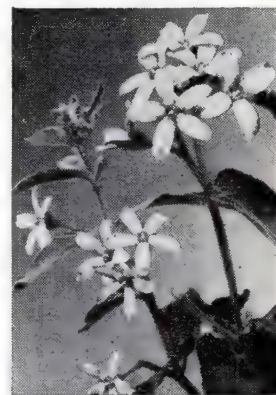
trees or employed in formal plantings. This one grows into a low rounded shrub, golden-yellow in spring and summer, and deeper bronzy-gold in winter. 3ft. (Illustrated.) VHE.

T. plicata 'Aurea'—A most desirable quicker-growing specimen foliage conifer; the whole plant is suffused with deep golden-yellow throughout. 10-20ft. VHE.

T. plicata 'Zebrina'—This is one of our most striking conifers; the symmetrical plumose branches of bright green foliage change to bronzy-green in winter, and are vividly banded with yellow. 6-10ft. VHE.

TWEEDIA (syn. *Oxypetalum caeruleum*) Asclepiadaceae

T. caerulea—A useful small shrub for a sunny, well drained spot, preferably against the building if frosts are severe. Greyish-green downy



foliage, and terminal heads of pretty light blue starry flowers, which are produced nearly all the year round. Valued for winter cutting. 2-3ft. MHE.

TIBOUCHINA (syn. *Lasiandra*) (Princess Flower) Melastomaceae

T. semidecandra 'Edwardsii'—An Australian-raised larger flowered form of this most popular shrub. The leaves are heavily veined and hairy, and the 4in wide, open, rich violet



flowers appear over the entire bush from autumn till winter. The plant is usually cut back with heavy winter frosts, but in any case needs a heavy pruning after blooming for it sprouts from the base freely. 6-10ft. MHE.

T. semidecandra 'Grandiflora'—A much more compact, slower-growing form. The soft velvety deep green foliage, often bronzy-toned, is a perfect setting for the large, velvety, royal purple-violet flowers, often up to 6in across. This most desirable shrub is however less hardy, preferring semi-shade, rather dry than wet. (Illustrated.) 4-6ft. HHE.

TILIA (Lime or Linden) Tiliaceae

T. europaea 'Rubra'—Commonly known as the red-twigged lime, it is the most desired form, whose bare younger winter branches are brownish-red. Autumn foliage is rich yellow and orange. Makes a fine avenue or specimen tree. 25-50ft. VHD.

ULMUS (The elms) Ulmaceae

The various foliaged or weeping forms of the well-known elms are indispensable specimen trees for larger grounds, parks or street trees, with standing as they do windier or more adverse conditions than most other deciduous trees.

U. carpiniifolia 'Variegata'—This smooth-leaved elm has glossy green serrated leaves finely striped and veined with white variegations, giving the whole tree a light silvery effect. It is more erect-growing than most species. 25-50ft. VHD.

U. glabra 'Horizontalis'—A horizontally branched form which does not require training or supports when grafted on seven to nine-foot standards. It will develop into a large circular spread. 7-10ft. VHD.



U. glabra 'Pendula'—This popular weeping form is grafted on seven to nine-foot non-suckering standards, and used for specimen planting on

lawns. Often frames are erected around the tree when young in order to extend the range of the weeping branches. The above illustration depicts a specimen in bloom. 7-10ft. VHD.

U. procera 'Van Houtte' (Golden elm)—This is one of the best and strongest of the golden-foliaged elms, particularly attractive when the new butter-yellow leaves unfold in the spring, and again intensified with rich autumn foliage. 20-30ft. VHD.

VIBURNUM Caprifoliaceae

Our gardens would be considerably the poorer without the addition of some of these delightful flowering and berried species, as also the more modern hybrids. All are hardy and easily grown under ordinary good garden conditions, but not happy in poor ground.



V. 'Burkwoodii'—This popular gardenia-scented hybrid produces in early spring numerous, terminal clusters of 3in wide, waxy-white tubular flowers, flushed pink. The foliage is rich green, the older leaves only colouring up in winter before falling. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. VHE.

V. 'Carlcephalum'—Described as the finest hybrid shrub of the decade, this strong-growing bush produces in spring 5in rounded heads, composed of numerous, scented tubular flowers. The autumn foliage is spectacular in colder climates. 6-8ft. VHD.

V. carlesii—A choice Korean spring-blooming species with semi-rounded heads of tubular, soft, waxy, coral-pink flowers, changing to blush-white when fully developed. It is greatly valued because of the delightful perfume, and forms a neat, dwarf, rounded shrub. Every tip carries a head of bloom. 3-5ft. VHD.

V. japonicum—A firm favourite, with deeply veined, shining deep green leaves, and heads of tiny, fragrant, creamy-white flowers, fol-

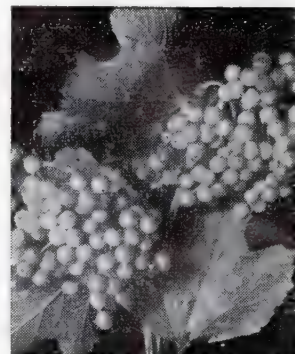
lowed in winter by dainty sprays of small scarlet berries, greatly valued



for cutting. Will also grow in deep shade. (Illustrated.) 4-8ft. NHE.

V. 'Juddii'—Of hybrid origin, and very similar to **V. carlesii**, but with slightly larger, more globular heads of fragrant, soft pink flowers. 3-5ft. VHD.

V. opulus 'Sterile' (Guelder rose)—The well-known spring-flowering snowball tree with rounded pom poms, lime-green at first, changing to pure white balls. The autumn foliage is particularly fine in cold districts. 6-10ft. VHD.



V. tribolum—Also known as **V. americanum** or **V. robustum**. Its habit of growth and foliage is like the common snowball, except that the flattened heads of small greenish-white flowers are followed in mid-summer until autumn by heavy bunches of berries, orange at first, changing to currant-red, then scarlet crimson. A spectacular cast-iron-hardy shrub. (Illustrated.) 6-8ft. VHD.

VIRGILIA Leguminosae

V. divaricata—This is the best ornamental species, more suitable for smaller gardens than the stronger growing, paler pink-flowered species **V. capensis**. It quickly forms a neat erect shrub, more spreading with age, clothed with downy, deep green, fernlike leaves, composed of numerous narrow leaflets. During late winter and spring it produces an

abundance of short, pinkish-rose, wistarialike racemes of bloom. It is



a good coastal, street or specimen tree, also resisting severe drought conditions. 10-20ft. MHE.

WEIGELA (Apple blossom)

Caprifoliaceae

Very hardy, easily-grown deciduous shrubs, providing a reliable spring display of trumpet-shaped, open-mouthed blossoms up to 2in long, produced in clusters of six to twelve along the arching branches, usually at every leaf bud. There are a number of other colour forms, all mostly variants or hybrids of the species *W. florida*. Plants are quite spectacular trained on standards.

W. 'Ferrie'—Large-flowered rich rosy-red. 6-10ft. VHD.

W. florida 'Variegata'—The light green leaves are heavily margined with creamy-white, contrasting with the abundance of soft pink trumpets. 6-8ft. (Illustrated.) VHD.



W. 'Newport Red'—One of the best in this deeper colour range. The flowers are rich crimson. It is similar to the older varieties 'Eva Rathke' and 'Bristol Ruby', but slightly larger-flowered and stronger-growing. 4-6ft. VHD.

HANDBOOKS AND "KNOW YOUR GARDEN" SERIES

Handbook of Trees and Shrubs supplies full information of all plants generally grown, Handbook of Bulbs and Perennials likewise with ample cultural notes. The companion books, Know Your Garden Series, Trees and Shrubs, and also Bulbs and Perennials, illustrate these plants in full colour. (See back pages.)

THESE BOOKS MAKE GREATLY-APPRECIATED GIFTS.

WINTER AND EARLY SPRING FLOWERING SHRUBS

Acacia podalyriaefolia
Adenandra fragrans
Azalea, evergreen (some)
Azalea kurume 'Kirin'
Banksia ericifolia
Camellia sasanqua vars.
Camellia hybrids
Cassia corymbosa
'John Ball'
Chaenomeles (Cydonias)
Chimonanthus (Winter Sweet)
Chorizema
Correa pulchella
Corylopsis spicata
Daphne odora 'Leucanthe'
Dryandra formosa
Erica canaliculata
Erica darleyensis
Erica multiflora 'Winter Charm'
Erica oatesii
Eriostemon 'Profusion'
Eucalyptus leucoxylon
'Rosea'
Euphorbia veneta
Garrya elliptica

Grevillea 'Red Cloud'
Grevillea fasciculata
Grevillea rosmarinifolia
Hakea laurina
Hamamelis mollis
Hebes—some species
Hypericum leschenaultii
Kunzia baxteri
Leptospermum s.
'Martini'
Loropetalum
Luculia gratissima
Magnolia campellii
Magnolia stellata
Phylla pubescens
Polygala m. 'Grandiflora'
Proteas—some species
Prunus campanulata
Prunus mume varieties
Raphiolepis indica
Rhododendron 'Christmas Cheer'
Rhododendron 'Cornubia'
Stachyurus praecox
Thryptomene
Tibouchina
Tweedia caerulea

ON PRUNING ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Unlike fruit trees, most of which need the right conditions and a yearly winter pruning to give their best, the ornamental shrubs are pleasantly undemanding, apart from tailoring into the shapes you require. The main exceptions to the rule are ornamental flowering fruits—the malus and the prunus families, all members of which (until they are well-established and thus finally shaped) benefit from the severe winter pruning. This is specially necessary when they are newly transplanted—it reduces the shock of root damage and helps prevent desiccation. Note, though, that the rule alters for specimen deciduous trees where a main trunk is the growth feature—trees such as betula, fagus, liquidambar and quercus. In these, remove the competing main trunks, but do not prune back overall. Tie to a firm stake which has been positioned prior to planting to prevent wind-damage to the new roots.

Conifers, apart from shaping, seldom need pruning.

Newly-planted tall Standard and Weeping trees grow faster and better when the bare stem is wrapped in hessian or sacking. Nature abhors a bare trunk, especially when it is exposed to direct sun-heat, which retards sap flow. The protective wrap serves until the tree's leaves provide natural shade.

AUTUMN FOLIAGE SHRUBS AND TREES

The undermentioned plants, mostly deciduous, are noted for their brilliant autumn and winter coloured foliage, this being more pronounced in cold districts, and more spectacular in sheltered inland areas. Those shown (golden) are plants that change to a golden foliage only.

Acers (Maples)
Amelanchier
Azaleas (deciduous)
Berberis (deciduous)
Betula pendula (golden)
Catalpa (golden)
Chimonanthus (golden)
Cornus deciduous species
Cotinus species
Cotoneaster horizontalis
Euonymus europaeus
Fagus (Beech—golden)
Forsythias (golden)
Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'
Fraxinus 'Raywoodii'
Ginkgo biloba (golden)
Hamamelis mollis
Hydrangeas
Lagerstroemia

Liquidambar
Liriodendron (golden)
Nandina
Nothofagus fusca
Nyssa
Parrotia persica (golden)
Populus (golden)
Prunus (some)
Prunus serrulata (Flg. Cherries)
Punica granatum (golden)
Quercus (Oaks)
Salix (golden)
Sambucus
Sorbus (Mountain Ash)
Spiraea
Tilia (golden)
Ulmus (golden)
Viburnum opulus vars.

FRUIT TREES

Most home gardeners with a little room to spare, will want to have a few fruit trees and bushes, among which they can grow household vegetables. For such positions those propagated on dwarfing rootstocks are preferable, particularly with apples and pears, which are otherwise inclined to grow into large trees. As with roses, flowering fruits and other deciduous plants, they should be set out during the dormant winter months as soon as possible after the leaves have fallen. Those a little impatient about early deliveries should know that young nursery-grown trees continue in leaf and growth much longer than older-established trees, so are seldom safe to lift before early June. However, so long as trees are set out well before the new growth begins in the spring, they should become well established, and make good growth the first season.

PRUNING. It is almost ruinous, sometimes fatal, not to prune back trees heavily, particularly immediately after shifting. When transplanted from the open ground, where trees are raised in the nursery, at least two-thirds of the roots then supporting the tree are left behind, so that to re-establish this lost balance, at least the same amount of the existing top growth should be removed. As a rule branches should be cut back to about six inches above where the three or four branches have developed. By cutting back each year to an outward pointing bud, A GOOD open cup-shaped tree will be developed. Thereafter, various trees need different treatment according to the age of fruit-bearing wood.

With APPLES and PEARS, prune down to a strong outer bud. APRICOTS should be pruned back fairly hard for the first three years. CHERRIES need little pruning after the tree has been shaped. With both PEACHES and NECTARINES, pruning should at first be undertaken to shape the tree into an open wine-glass shape, and from then on the aim is to secure a good succession of bearing (one-year-old) wood and remove useless wood that is past bearing. Detailed instructions are contained in gardening books on this subject, together with the range of sprays necessary.

Brief descriptions of the most popular varieties grown are now given. They are set out in order of ripening; that is, the first apple mentioned is the earliest and the last is the final to ripen.

APPLES

Unless there are important heavy yearling prunings in the early stages, the result will be a tree rather bare of branches lower down where the fruit should mostly be carried, and a top-heavy tree with the fruit high up and thus easily damaged. Trees are usually grown on the 'Northern Spy' or other strong-growing rootstocks for commercial plantings, but for home gardens the dwarfing stock E.M. No. 9 gives a tree only 6-8ft tall eventually, and developing highly coloured fruits. Plant 8 feet apart.

Irish Peach—Flatish yellow, tinged red. Juicy.

Vail Early—'Irish Peach,' crossed with 'Gravenstein', intermediate in ripening and flavour.

Red Astrakhan—Flat-round, rich dark-red.

Oratia Beauty—A selected form of 'Gravenstein', very brightly coloured and ripening a week earlier.

Gravenstein—Yellow flushed and striped red. Very juicy and popular.

Cox's Orange—Best mid-season. Skin yellow and red, flesh yellow. Excellent eating apple.

Kidd's Orange Red—Cross between 'Cox's Orange' and 'Delicious', intermediate in fruiting time, colour and flavour.

Reinette du Canada—Large flatish greenish-yellow flushed red, often russetty. Good flavour.

Golden Delicious—The best flavoured golden-yellow apple, flushed pinkish if exposed to sun.

Jonathan—Very bright red. An improved form grown is called 'Kapai Red'.

Delicious—Popular highly-coloured dark-red, improved forms grown being 'Hawke's Bay Red' and 'Richared'.

Ballarat Seedling—Large conical green, yellow and red cheek, and a splendid cooker.

Splendor—Briefly described as a cherry-red skinned 'Golden Delicious' with the same splendid flavour.

Rome Beauty—Large round yellow, striped and flushed bright red: excellent late dessert.

Sturmer Pippin—One of the best late dessert and cooking apples; green, flushed russet-brown on cheek.

Frimley Beauty—A late deep-red form of 'Rome Beauty'.

Granny Smith—Well-known late deep green, ripening to yellowish-green. Very juicy and a good keeper.

Combination Apples—This is a tree carrying three different grafts in varieties that balance fairly evenly in growth. Usually 'Cox's Orange', 'Granny Smith' and 'Delicious', but other combinations are popular.

ALMONDS

The beautiful wide-petalled, soft pink blooms in early spring make these ornamental as well as useful. Happiest in stony soil and districts with a hot, dry summer. Both varieties needed for cross-pollination.

I.X.L.—Prolific cropper, soft shell.

Mona Vale—Large nuts, excellent flavour. Hard shell.

APRICOTS

Best crops are secured in heavy or stony ground, also districts with cold winters and hot, dry summers.

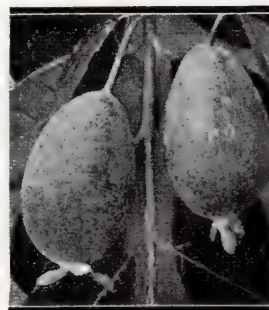
Newcastle Early—Rich golden yellow, red cheek.

Moorpark—Best all-round mid-season, reliable in most districts. Deep orange colour, red cheek.

Roxburgh Red—Large-fruited highly coloured freestone, elongated variety.

FEIJOA

Besides providing a crop of useful fruits in early winter, these plants are also highly ornamental, providing in mid-summer a display of red-stamened flowers backed by silvery white calyces. This evergreen bush,



up to 10ft high, requiring no special cultivation or pruning, withstands frosts up to 15 degrees without damage. Although selected large-

fruited named varieties, such as 'Magnifica', 'Gigantea' and 'Cooledgii' are grown, seedling-raised stock from selected large fruiting forms have proved to be of high quality also, and are more vigorous and less expensive to produce. It is advisable to plant at least two bushes for cross-pollination. The elongated, deep green, crinkled-skinned fruits fall when ripe. The entire white-flecked pulp is used for preserves, stewing or dessert.

CHERRIES

Trees can be successfully grown in most areas, but a climate with a cold winter and bright clear weather when fruit is ripening suits best. As with apricots, a stony soil seems desirable. Two varieties flowering at the same time are necessary for cross-pollination, thus producing heavier crops.

Early Rivers — Best early, crimson-black.

Early Lyons — Juicy, dark fleshed, skin black.

Bedford Prolific — Large black fruit, reddish fleck.

Black Tartarian — Large purplish-black.

St. Margaret — Firm fleshed, late black.

Florence — Late white, flushed crimson.

FIGS

Only suited for climates with a hot summer and autumn. The second crop ripens about March and is the more prolific. Plants withstand drought and do not need pruning. Useful for stewing and preserves.

Brown Turkey — Large light-brown fruits.

White Adriatic — Early soft-skinned variety. Very sweet.

NECTARINES

As with most other stone fruits, including cherries, apricots, plums and peaches, a well-drained sunny position is essential; and a stony soil or sub-soil is ideal. Fruits are smooth-skinned and freestone.

Goldmine — The most popular variety, happy in most climates. Large oval fruits, skin bronzy-red, flesh white, freestone.

Fillery — Late variety rounded fruit, skin dark purple-red, flesh rich orange-yellow. Very sweet.

New Boy — Later ripening than Goldmine. Flesh white, juicy, sweet and brilliantly coloured.

PEACHES

Well-drained loamy soil and good drainage is essential, also a sunny sheltered position. Heavy clay or wet soil will not suit.

Brigg's Red May — The best early with a melting, sweet, juicy flavour. Bright red cheeks, flesh greenish-white, nearly freestone.

Redhaven — Best mid-early, firm-fleshed, red-skinned variety. New.

Wiggins — High quality rosy-skinned variety, white flesh.

Paragon — Deep yellow, mottled red. Juicy, clingstone.

Dwarf Peaches — Flowering and fruiting, see under prunus, ornamental shrubs.

J. H. Hale — Deep yellow, mottled red. Fine flavour, freestone. Everybody's favourite.

Mary's Choice — Yellow skinned freestone, valued for mid-season bottling.

Crackerjack — A New Zealand-raised variety from 'Mary's Choice' crossed with 'J. H. Hale'. Coppery-orange-red, rich yellow flesh. Immense cropper.

Black Boy — Flesh deep purple-black. Skin dark and fuzzy.

Kalamazoo — Golden-yellow, flushed crimson on sunny side, flesh yellow, sugary and rich flavour.

Early Queen — Resembling 'Golden Queen' except that it ripens ten days earlier.

Golden Queen — Firm golden-yellow flesh, best bottling peach.

PEACHERINE

Golden Honey — Half nectarine and half 'Golden Queen' peach. Rich and juicy, clingstone, nectarine flavour.

PEARS

Most varieties grown commercially develop into large trees, being raised on the common stock used, and also require a number of years before settling down to regular bearing. A dwarfing stock is used and recommended for home gardens, such trees commencing to bear at an early age. Most pears need another variety to cross-pollinate and thus produce fruit. They can also be grown successfully on heavier and rather moist soils.

William Bon Cretien — Pale green, changing to yellow, faintly flushed red on the cheek. Best-known and most popular pear.

Red Bon Cretien — Resembles the type, except that the skin is a warm orange-scarlet, and it ripens later.

Louise Bonne de Jersey — White buttery flesh, richly flavoured; an all-purpose pear.

Packham's Triumph — A consistent heavy cropper. Large yellow pears, reddish cheek. Good keeper.

Winter Cole — Very hardy and an abundant cropper. An excellent late keeper.

PLUMS

The Japanese varieties require little attention except pruning. They fruit quite young and pollinate more freely. The European varieties, of which few are now grown in this country, except the ever-popular 'Greengage', require several years before bearing freely, and often need

another variety to cross-pollinate the bloom and set fruit. A selection of varieties will provide fruit from December until March. Mentioned in order of ripening:

Wilson's Early — The first bright red-skinned cherry plum.

Angeline Burdett — The best early English plum, round dark purple, rich, sugary flavour.

Billington Early — Dark skin, blood-red flesh. Prolific all purpose plum.

Chinese Cherry — A selected form producing round black-crimson fruits, firm reddish flesh. Excellent for preserves.

Burbank — Large cherry-red, yellow fleshed, dessert plum. Heavy cropper, fruit needing thinning.

Sultan — Large dark plum, crimson flesh, resembling 'Satsuma', but earlier, sweet and juicy.

Doris — Large firm-fleshed red, good keeper.

Black Doris — Excellent deep purple-black skinned variety, splendid for preserves.

Satsuma — Well-known, blood fleshed plum, much used for bottling.

Purple King — Dark purple-red, tinged yellow, wine-coloured fruit. A strong grower. Dwarfing stock recommended for home gardens.

Santa Rosa — Large purplish-crimson elongated fruits. Erect tree.

Elephant Heart — Immense fruits of dull greenish-purple, bright red flesh. Juicy and sweet dessert plum.

Greengage — Well-known and much valued English plum. The form known as 'Reine Claude du Bavay' is the one generally grown, being self-fertile.

Omega (George Wilson) — The best late plum. Dull greenish-purple skin, flesh rich wine-red and firm. Keeps and carries well.

QUINCES

Excellent for preserves, bottling and jellies. Easily grown, requiring little or no attention in any soil except poorly drained or wet ones.

Vranja — This is the Bulgarian quince, disease resistant and a heavy and reliable cropper. Large fruit of excellent quality.

Smyrna — The well-known commercially grown variety. Large rich yellow fruits, tender when cooked, and excellent quality.

WALNUTS

English Papershell — Stocks offered are usually raised from nuts of selected trees, the resultant plants reproducing near-true to type. Requires 10-15 years before bearing.

Wilson's Wonder — A very large-fruited variety with high quality nuts, and bearing when quite young. Grafted trees begin bearing the first season. Seedling trees are usually true to type.

CITRUS FRUITS

These are relatively easy to grow. However, they do require looking after if they are going to crop well, and the quality of the resultant crop will be a measure of the correct manuring, pruning and spraying of the trees.

First, the soil. This should be rich in humus, light rather than heavy if the scion of your tree is worked on Island Sweet Orange root-stock. Should your soil be heavy, then you must ensure that the stock used for the trees you wish to plant is Poncirus trifoliata. This root-stock is especially valuable for heavy soil production of sweet oranges and mandarines, and gives sweeter fruit in the cooler climates.

Planting can be done any time from May to October, and in warmer localities mid-winter planting is possible. In colder climates it should be delayed until mid-spring. The site should enjoy full sun, shelter from the wind and good drainage.

Dig a hole 3-4 ft. wide and deep enough to take the roots of the tree. Loosen the soil in the bottom of the hole with a garden fork, and work in 1lb. blood-and-bone. Immerse the sacking ball around the tree's roots in water for 10 minutes, and then allow it to drain for 30 minutes. Remove the sacking after standing the tree in the hole, unless there is vigorous root-growth through the covering. In this case, merely clear the sacking away from the trunk and plant the lot without disturbing the new roots.

Fill the hole with top soil only, tamping it down to get rid of all air-pockets. If the soil is really heavy, break down the sides of the hole while refilling. Be careful not to set the tree too deep, as collar-rot can ensue. At the correct depth for planting, the uppermost heavy roots join the trunk in a mound an inch above ground level.

As a general guide, each tree needs about 1½ lb. of a good nitrogenous manure such as blood-and-bone for each year that it has been planted out—1½ lb. the first year, 3 the second 4½ the third, up to the 10-year stage, after which an annual dressing of 15 lbs. is quite sufficient. This should be applied in two dressings, ⅔ of the total being spread in August and ⅓ in February. Recommendations are:

LEMONS

EUREKA (Lison Type)—The large smooth-skinned fruits, juicy and almost seedless, are produced all the year around. A strong-growing tree, almost thornless. Better for warmer climates.

Two other excellent varieties are **Genoa** and **Villa France**. Both of these produce fine fruit in good quantity on compact, reasonably-small trees, and so are specially recommended for home gardens.



MEYER—The hardiest variety. A heavy and early-cropper, and the fruit is very juicy. Much-grown in private gardens, particularly in colder districts because of these desirable features, but the acid content is not as high as the Lisbon Type varieties.

The bright orange-yellow, smooth-skinned fruits are highly ornamental, as also the earlier crop of large pale-pink fragrant blossoms.

SWEET ORANGES

The growing of these is confined mainly to the warmer parts. However, shelter and good positioning in many unpromising areas can produce a micro-climate in which a sweet orange will flourish. The most preferred are:

Washington Navel, Carter's Navel and Best's Seedless—Sweet, juicy, high-quality fruit ripen from August onwards, under favourable conditions.

Harwood Late—This is a worthwhile improved selection from the **Late Valencia**, and produces medium-sized fruit of sweet, tangy flavour, well juice-filled, from December on. **Lue Gim Gong** is another popular orange of the Valencia type ripening near the end of the year.

Ruby Blood, St. Michael and Matthews Jaffa ripen from September to November. **Ruby Blood** is an attractive fruit, thin-skinned and sweet, with rich amber flesh flecked with crimson.

TANGELOS

These are Mandarin-Grapefruit hybrids, and combine the flavour of both. Varieties recommended are **Tiniura** and **Seminole**, the latter being especially good. Its fruits attain orange size, are very juicy and sweet, have a delicious flavour, peels easily and the tree crops at early age.

GRAPE FRUIT

Morrison Seedless is the hardiest and most popular variety. The fruit ripens sufficiently by June and July to be used for marmalade, and by mid August and from then onwards the sugar-content has built up sufficiently for the fruit to be suitable for dessert purposes.

Wheeney. Very similar in appearance to the American and Jamaican types of Grapefruit. Ripening takes place from October onwards, thus giving a continuity of citrus fruit until December. The fruits keep well when stored, are very juicy and have a good flavour, but are very sharp if picked too early.

MANDARINES

These are more cold-resistant than other citrus, and remain more compact. They are heavy-fruiting under normal climatic conditions, and varieties show a good range of ripening dates.

Satsuma and **Silverhill** are the best varieties for colder districts. The loose-skinned fruits ripen June/July.

Clementine produces rounded, sweet fruits with a delicate spicy flavour, juicy and of good colour and size, ripening from July to August.

Thorny is perhaps the best-flavoured of all, though the fruit seldom attains a good size.

Kara is a producer of good-sized fruit, rich-flavoured, and ripening from October to December.

SMALL FRUITS and VINES

All home gardeners, except those with very small allotments, will have some room or wall where they can grow some of their favourites. No great attention is required other than cultivation and some obviously necessary winter thinning of branches.

ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS

(Chinese gooseberry)

A strong-growing deciduous climber with large hairy leaves which crops in late autumn or early winter. The elongated, brown-hairy fruits with bright green flesh are valued for salads, preserves and dessert. At least one male plant is needed to pollinate the blooms of the female fruit-bearing ones, and some strong supports are needed for the vines to climb upon. A position in full sun, not becoming dry during the growing season, and a protected site where late spring frosts do not occur after growth begins, is essential, but otherwise Chinese gooseberries are easily grown. Several named varieties are cultivated, of which 'McWannels' giant-fruited variety, also called 'Hayward' or 'Hoopers Giant', seems to be the most popular. A large oblong fruited variety is called **Abbott**, and other similar varieties called **Bruno** and **Monty**.

BOYSENBERRY

A cross between a raspberry, loganberry and blackberry, this vigorous-growing climber produces in mid-summer an abundance of rich and juicy, blackish-crimson fruits, up to 2in long. Though the boysenberry is very hardy and of easiest culture, the best crops seem to be produced on heavy clay or stony ground, as strong rich soil tends to promote woody growths only and little fruit. Cut away spent fruiting canes and tie up new growths to supports provided.

CRANBERRY (Strawberry myrtle)

Myrtus ugni

This small bush, seldom exceeding 3ft high and across, is often grown among the ornamental shrubs, or as a low hedge in the vegetable garden, for the creamy-white, myrtlelike flowers in spring, and the currant-size, dull-red fruits in autumn, are quite attractive. The distinctive flavour of the fragrant fruit is highly valued for jellies and pies.

CURRENTS

Well-known easily-grown fruits, valued for preserves, jellies and pies, particularly the black-fruited varieties, of which there are a number of newer, larger-fruited ones. They prefer a good rich moist loam. The blacks bear heavier crops in climates with cold winters.

Cotswold Cross—Large, firm and juicy. One of the best of the early-fruited black varieties.

Goliath—A very large-fruited main-crop black, excellent in every way.

La Versailles—The most popular, consistent and heavy-bearing red-fruited variety, unfortunately also much relished by birds, thus needing protection with bird netting.

GOOSEBERRIES

As with currants, these plants thrive better, and are more prolific in climates experiencing cold winters. Quite a number of other excellent dessert varieties are grown.

Farmer's Glory—The ever-popular large-fruited smooth-skinned commercial variety. Elongated deep green fruits changing to dark red when ripe.

Levin Early—A sport of 'Farmer's Glory', maturing a week or two ahead, thus proving to be of great commercial value.

Greengage—Hairy skinned, medium-sized, bright green, very sweet.

Golden Drop—Dessert variety, very sweet. Rounded fruits golden-yellow when ripe.

GRAPE VINES

Successfully grown outside in a warm climate, or on the sunny side of a building or wall. When fruit flower bunches appear, shorten back stems to one leaf growth above them, and thin out the bunches when fruit is set.



Albany Surprise—The best and hardiest outdoor grape. Prolific crops of near-black fruits. Blight-proof.

Black Hamburg—Sweet, juicy and refreshing flavour. Excellent outdoor and glasshouse variety.

Gros Colmar—A late ripening glasshouse variety with very large firmly fleshed bluish-purple fruit.

Muscat—Very sweet and juicy, smaller-fruited golden-green fruit.

GUAYAS (*Psidium guajava*)

Valuable winter-ripening fruits for districts with frosts which do not exceed 10 degrees. The rounded fruits, 1-2in across, continue to ripen over a period of several weeks, and are used for jellies, stewing or are eaten fresh. Bushes grow up to 6ft high and across.

Red Guava—Handsome glossy leaves, coppery red in young growth. Luscious deep purple-red fruits. The hardiest form.

Yellow Guava—Larger foliage and fruit with milder flavour than the more acid red fruit.

Tropical Guava—This is the very large-fruited type sold in cans. Fruit 3in across, light green tinged red, large seeds. A prolific cropper in frost-free areas only.

LOGANBERRY

Large crops of elongated black-red berries are grown on wires trained along walls or wires on fences. Thorny stems like the blackberry, one of the parents, the other is the raspberry. The fruit is valued for jam, bottling, stewing and dessert. As with boysenberries, old, spent canes should be removed when dormant in winter or when fruiting is finished, and new canes tied into position and later shortened to 6 or 8ft.

PASSION FRUIT

Banana Passion—Botanically known as *Passiflora mollissima*, this strong to rampant-growing climber produces an abundance of attractive salmon-rose flowers, followed by elongated, yellow-skinned fruits, well filled with orange pulp and seeds. Near hardy.

Black Passion—The well-known rounded, purple-black-skinned species, *Passiflora edulis*, fruits abundantly during late summer and autumn. Several selected forms with larger fruits than seedling-raised plants are grown, either from cuttings or grafted on stocks which prolong the life of this otherwise short-lived climber. They are known as 'Crackerjack', 'Nelly Kelly' and by other names.

Red Banana Passion—Usually grown as an ornamental vine, *Passiflora antioquiensis*, with its beautiful rich scarlet flowers, also produces 4in long lemon-yellow fruits of a delicious flavour. Half hardy only.

RASPBERRIES

As with some other small fruits such as black currants, boysenberries and gooseberries, a climate experiencing a cold winter, which gives the plants a decided rest, produces better crops of fruit. Otherwise raspberries can be grown in any good free soil that does not dry out during the cropping period. Cut out old, spent canes as soon as finished, remove weak canes and shorten back new fruiting shoots to 4ft high during winter.



Black Columbia — Non-suckering, disease-free, very hardy variety, in rich moist soils will produce very tall canes. These can be either shortened back or trained along a wall. Produces in January maroon-black berries of richest flavour. Will also thrive in warmer climates.

Lloyd George—The best and sweetest variety for home gardens, not so vigorous as 'Marcy', and better flavour for dessert.

Marcy—The best of the new commercial varieties; an exceptionally strong grower, and an enormous and prolonged cropper, beginning in December, with a distinct second crop in February. In strong ground canes can reach 12 feet, and should be shortened back to at least half-height.

RHUBARB

Deeply dug soil, heavily enriched with farmyard manure or garden compost is essential for these gross feeders. Plant crowns 2-4in below the surface, to reduce the tendency to run to seed.

Cherry Ripe—A New Zealand-raised perpetual-bearing variety, superior to the old 'Crimson Winter'. Large cherry-red stems retaining a good colour when cooked and less acid than other varieties. Seldom runs to seed.

Crimson Winter—The old-time favourite with richly coloured and highly flavoured stems. Cheaper than 'Cherry Ripe', as it is raised from seed not divisions. Seed heads should be removed as soon as they appear.

Champion—An enormous producer with thick greenish stems, tinged red, often weighing 1lb each. Lacks flavour and quality.

STRAWBERRIES

Autumn is the most popular time for setting out plants to secure a good crop of berries the first season. The old method of placing straw around plants, to keep the berries clean and also conserve moisture, has been replaced by using 24in wide black plastic; a hole is cut in the middle for plants, which are set a foot apart. This method keeps the soil moist and friable, and prevents weed growth, as well as resulting in an extended cropping season.

Red Gauntlet—Large red berries of even size, shape and colour. Now the leading commercial variety in New Zealand. Produces double the crop of older varieties.

Talisman—Bright red fine flavour and quality. Plants continue fruiting from mid-spring till late-autumn.

TAMARILLO

Successfully grown in warm climates which are nearly frost-free. Bushes are quick growing, usually 6-8ft tall, producing in late autumn and winter heavy crops of egg-shaped fruits. Much valued for stewing and preserves. Spring planting is recommended in colder districts, in order to enable plants to become well established before the next winter.

Ruby Blood—Heavy crops of deep crimson to reddish-purple fruits. The most popular commercially-grown variety.

Kerri Orange—A cross between the two other varieties and has large orange yellow fruits.

Yellow—Large golden-yellow fruits. Distinct flavour.

THE HERB GARDEN

Most herbs are easy to grow. Some are small shrubs, some are permanent perennials, others are biennials and annuals. A single plant of shrub-type herb is usually sufficient for the average household. Sage, Thyme and Rosemary come under this heading. An open space, sunny, with rather poorish soil produces the best fragrance and flavour.

No more than four perennial herbs would be needed. For annual herbs, three-foot rows will generally provide all that is required. There are some 40 to 50 herbs available, but no-one needs more than 10 to work wonders with home-cooked meals. Herbs most generally used are:—

LEMON BALM: Perennial. 24in. Use leaves and flowers as flavouring in salads, soups, curries, and making of herb tea.

SWEET BASIL: Annual. 12in. Foliage should be gathered young and stored in air-tight plastic bags and two or three crops will be taken each season. A flavouring for pickles, vinegar, egg and tomato dishes.

CHERVIL: Annual. 18in. Like parsley in appearance, with similar uses.

BORAGE: Annual. 2ft. Use the young leaves for salads and iced drinks. Has a fresh, clean, cucumber taste. Prevent flowering until new seed required.

CARAWAY: Biennial. Slow to germinate. Harvest umbels when deep brown, store in a paper bag. Seeds used as flavouring with cheese, cakes and pork, and foliage may be used in soups and salads.

CORIANDER: Annual. 24in. Use seeds for flavouring all confectionery, gingerbread, cookies. Also poultry stuffings, baked apples and cheese dishes.

DILL: Annual. 3ft. Harvest fruiting umbels when well developed but before they turn brown. Dry in shade and store in plastic bag. Use for pickles and flavouring sauces, soups and stews. Dill vinegar may be made by soaking seed in vinegar for a few days, dill butter (for sandwiches) by chopping up and blending the leaves into butter.

FENNEL: Biennial. 5ft. Harvest seeds when ripe and store in plastic bag. Young leaves and bulbous root used for savoury sauce with cheese for all fish dishes, and seeds add flavour to soups, cakes, etc. Tender stems are chopped for incorporation in salads, or may be boiled like celery.

MAJORAM: Perennial. 2ft. Cure leaves just as flowering commences, and store in plastic bags after drying. Also can be used fresh. Use for all sauces, soups, stuffings, fish, potatoes, cauliflower, salads.

MINT, PARSLEY, SAGE and THYME: Are all too well-known and their uses too familiar to us in N.Z. to warrant more than mention.

ROSES – BUSH, CLIMBING, STANDARDS and WEEPING

Few people would question the title 'Queen of the Flowers' given to this most popular of all flowers. Roses have been loved and grown the world over from the earliest times. Brief descriptions only of the various classes are detailed here. As thousands of varieties are grown and new ones demanding a place every year, it is not practical to list recommendations, except to mention under each section just a few varieties that seem to be popular at the present time. In our opinion those mentioned should be in every garden where roses are grown. The New Zealand Association of Nurserymen have issued a booklet entitled *ROSE CULTURE*, obtainable free from most growers, which gives practical advice on planting, pruning and spraying.

Barefooted roses should be planted in their permanent positions as soon as possible after the leaves have fallen. They need to be set out during the winter months, from late May till August. Container-grown plants can be safely shifted at any time of the year, and as they have been already heavily pruned before potting, no further attention in this direction is needed until the following winter dormant period.

HYBRID TEA BUSH ROSES

Blue Moon—Well-formed soft lilac, buds long and shapely, a striking bicolour.

Fragrant Cloud—Perfectly shaped scented blooms of deep coral-red.

Josephine Bruce—Very deep crimson, scented and vigorous.

Kronenbourg—Velvety crimson, biscuit-yellow reverse. Splendid bicolour.

Peace—World famous yellow edged pink. Vigorous, strong-growing and disease resistant.

Red Lion—Huge double plum-red.

Silver Lining—Silvery-pink edged deeper.

Super Star—Vivid orange-vermilion. The most arresting colour yet developed. Strong and free.

Sutter's Gold—Long buds of gold, veined orange and overlaid Indian-red, opening golden-orange.

Uncle Walter—Bright unfading velvet-red; vigorous.

Virgo—Wonderful new glistening pure white.

FLORABUNDA ROSES

A most vigorous-growing section derived from the now out-dated polyantha roses. They produce more than double the amount of blooms, which although smaller than the ordinary hybrid teas are nevertheless perfectly shaped. They are particularly suited for bedding, and continue in bloom over a long period.

Allgold—Rich clear golden-yellow, full double blooms.

Attraction—Coppery orange, straw-yellow reverse. Fragrant.

Charleston—Ruffled crimson-scarlet and bright yellow centre.

Ice White—Best new pure white.

Irish Mist—Most brilliant orange-red.

Orangeade—Arresting shade of glowing orange-flame. Single blooms.

Violet Carson—Pale translucent peach-pink with silvery reverse. Elegantly shaped blooms.

Zambra—Unfading burnt apricot-orange.

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

A new class derived by crossing back the floribundas to the hybrid teas, resulting in larger flowers and vigorous, long-blooming plants.

Montezuma—Well formed blooms of lovely carmine-orange. Exhibition buds.

Ol'e—Rich unfading vermilion-red.

Queen Elizabeth—A world-sensation rose. Full double blooms of exquisite pink.

MINIATURE, BABY OR 'FAIRY' ROSES

Much used in small gardens and rockeries, or grown in containers in dwellings, these miniatures are nearly always in bloom. About three dozen varieties are cultivated, those mentioned being among the most popular. They are quite impressive grown on foot-high standards. Some climbing forms are also available now.

Baby Masquerade—Displaying many colours.

Cinderella—Lovely two-toned pink.

Colibri—Vivid apricot.

Coralin—Brilliant fiery-orange.

Red Imp—Deep crimson-red.

Yellow Doll—Deep golden-yellow.

CLIMBING ROSES

These are strong-growing 'sports' of bush roses, used for training on pergolas or archways.

Birthday Present—Full double deep velvety-crimson. Vigorous.

Casino—Best new soft fragrant yellow, long blooming.

Etoile de Holland—Brilliant dark red.

Handel—Carmine-pink edges fading to white, straw-yellow centre.

Mrs. Sam McCready—Scarlet and orange on coppery base.

Royal Gold—Fragrant deep yellow.

Shot Silk—Popular coppery rose-pink, flushed yellow.

Paul's Scarlet—Old-time favourite, scarlet-crimson.

Peace—Large rich yellow blooms edged pink, extremely free-flowering.

RAMBLING ROSES

Strong-growing, small bunch-flowered or polyantha-type roses for covering stumps, banks, unsightly buildings or any such objects.

Banksia Yellow—Still popular thornless Rambler.

Crimson Shower—Full heads of rich unfading crimson blooms.

Lady Gay—Rounded heads of rich pink blooms.

STANDARD ROSES

The following varieties worked on thirty to thirty-six-inch straight stems are some of the most popular grown.

Allgold—Rich clear yellow.

Charleston—Scarlet, yellow centre.

Fragrant Cloud—Deep coral-red.

Josephine Bruce—Deep rich crimson.

Peace—Large yellow, edged pink.

Pink Parfait—Lovely satin-pink.

Red Lion—Mammoth deep red.

Silver Lining—Silvery-pink, paler base.

Super Star—Vivid orange-vermilion.

Vienna Charm—Rich coppery-apricot.

Virgo—Best pure white.

WEEPING STANDARD ROSES

As with popular standard roses, these are grown on straight stems, 5-7ft tall; the branches of the rambling or climbing varieties weep gracefully. Newly-set plants should be well supported by a strong stake or iron pipe. Make sure the support continues above the head, otherwise it may be broken off by strong winds. Plants are usually placed as the centre-piece of a large bed of bush roses or other plants.

Goldilocks—A climbing form of the double yellow, floribunda type.

Crimson Shower—Brilliant double crimson, polyantha type.

Lady Gay—Double pink polyantha variety, superior to the older Dorothy Perkins.

CLIMBERS and RAMBLERS

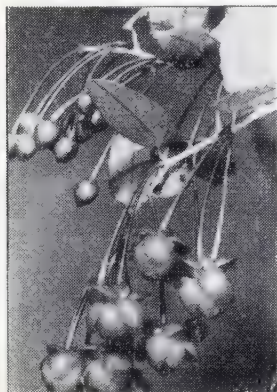
These are for adorning trellises, pergolas, walls, for growing on tall trees, or for covering unsightly buildings, stumps or banks. The attractive flowering, fruiting or foliage subjects are employed in garden architecture for twining on specially constructed supports. Frequently ornamental shrubs or trees are initially planted too close together, and soon become overcrowded, but the reverse is observed in climbing plants. Two or three different climbers, of similar rate of growth, can be profitably planted together against a single support, since success is determined more by the amount of sunlight that can be enjoyed rather than by the amount of root-room provided. For instance, a large-flowered clematis, a lapageria and a hardenbergia could be grown in close proximity. Strong-growing climbers such as bougainvilleas, passiflora and wistarias are best planted singly.

AKEBIA **Lardizabalaceae**
A. quinata—A useful Japanese plant with abundant cloverlike foliage,



age, and pendant clusters of small waxy, cup-shaped sweetly-scented, chocolate-purple-coloured flowers in spring. 20ft. VHE.

BERBERIDOPSIS (Chilean Coral Vine) **Flacourtiaceae**
B. corallina—One of the most beautiful of the few near-hardy evergreen climbers, preferring a semi-



shady cool situation and an acid soil. Dense racemes of waxy, deep coral-red, cup-shaped bells nestle among the leathery, deep green foliage. 15ft. VHE.

BILLIARDIERA (Climbing blueberry) **Pittosporaceae**

B. longiflora—An easily-grown plant of slender growths, bearing tubular creamy-yellow, blue-tipped,



bell-shaped flowers in spring, followed in autumn by masses of elongated, shining, bluish-purple berries. It prefers a moist but well-drained spot. 10ft. NHE.

BOMAREA (Climbing alstroemeria) **Amaryllidaceae**

B. multiflora—Easily-grown but preferring a light free soil in full sun, this rapid-growing climber produces from the root-stock unbranched



leafy trailers some of which during late summer develop terminal heavy pendant clusters composed of twenty to forty tubular yellow flowers spotted crimson, each with an orange to reddish calyx. 8ft. MHE.

BOUGAINVILLEA **Nyctaginaceae**

In warm climates these extremely showy climbers are quick growers, and are also employed as novel hedge plants and grown as trimmed shrubs. The abundant clusters of brilliant-coloured bracts present a spectacular spring or summer display. Quite a number of newer varieties are grown, but all need a sunny, nearly frost-free situation. All will withstand very dry conditions when once established.

B. glabra 'Variegata'—A creamy-white margined foliage form of the common species, the foliage contrasting with the rich purple bracts. Much used as a pot plant or trimmed into rounded balls. 6ft. MHE.



B. 'Killie Campbell'—The showy bracts change with age from reddish-orange to orange-scarlet and eventually rich purple. Suited only for warm climates. 15ft. HHE.

B. 'Magnifica Trailli'—The hardiest and perhaps easiest grown and most vigorous variety. Abundant deep green foliage, and great masses of brilliant crimson-magenta bracts produced during late spring and summer. 20ft. MHE.

B. 'Scarlet O'Hara'—Creates a blaze of deep crimson-red flower bracts on pendant sprays. Foliage and stems also deeper in colour. Grand for a hot, sheltered position. 15ft. HHE.

CAMPISIS (Chinese trumpet creeper)
Bignoniaceae

C. 'Tagliabuana'—This hybrid, developed from the smaller-flowered **C. radicans**, is the one generally found in gardens. It produces during late



summer showy clusters of large orange-red, open-mouthed trumpets, each about three inches across and long. The thick stems cling with tiny aerial roots. The less common, larger-flowered Chinese species **C. grandiflora**, and the darker-coloured hybrid **'Madam Galen'** are also attractive hardy climbers. 6-10ft. NHD.

CELASTRUS 'American Bitter Sweet'
Celastraceae

C. scandens—A very strong-growing climber with large willowlike foliage, turning brilliant yellow in autumn. The more impressive fea-



ture is the great masses of widely-split-open, bright orange pods, displaying tight clusters of scarlet-red seeds which remain all winter on the bare thin branches, being most ornamental and suited for indoor decorations. Fruits only on the female plant which needs the male nearby for pollination. 15ft. VHD.

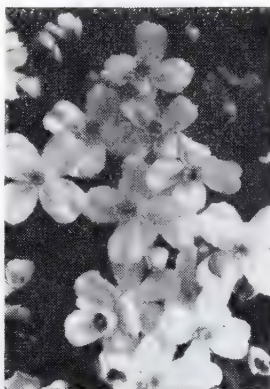
CLEMATIS **Ranunculaceae**

A valuable genus of over 250 species, nearly all being climbing plants, many of which should be cultivated much more than they are. Probably the large-flowered hybrids of the brilliant violet-purple **C. 'Jackmanni'** type are the most popular. Although quite hardy, the plants with their starry broad-petalled blooms 4-6in across, prefer a good loamy soil, and require a cool root-run, with shelter for the foliage



and bloom from heavy winds. Numerous named varieties are now cultivated, in white, lavenders, pinks, light and deep blues to purple-reds and deep crimson-maroon. 8ft. VHD.

C. montana 'Grandiflora'—The largest-flowered form of this vigorous and easily grown anemone-flowered clematis; the vine is covered in spring with starry, pure white flowers, three inches across. Another recently introduced large-flowered form is known as **'Spooneri'**. 30ft. VHD.



C. montana 'Rubens'—A spectacular spring display of soft rosy-pink flowers covers the entire vine. A recently introduced deeper pink variety is called **'Elizabeth'**. 30ft. VHD.

C. montana 'Tetrase'—A more recent introduction with 4in wide, lilac-rose-coloured flowers, enhanced

by the protruding white stamens and background of deep green foliage. 30ft. VHD.

C. paniculata (New Zealand Clematis)—The festoons of 4in starry white flowers are seen at their best climbing over a suitable host tree. Needs a moist cool soil for the root. Peat and leaf mould greatly assist plants to become established. 20ft. VHE.

C. tangutica (Golden clematis)—Small lantern-shaped, deep yellow, sweetly-scented flowers appear among the foliage from late spring till summer. They are followed by silvery-grey fluffy heads of seed. 20ft. VHE.

FICUS (Creeping fig) **Moraceae**

F. pumila (F. stipulata)—Probably the most useful evergreen climber for clinging to stone, wood, cement, brick or fibrolite, but sometimes slow to get started, particularly if hot and dry. Trim back yearly when well established. 12ft. NHE.

F. pumila 'Minima'—A miniature counterpart with much smaller leaves and finer twigs. Suitable for a coastal or warmer climate. 8ft. NHE.

GELSEMIUM (Carolina jessamine)
Loganiaceae

G. sempervirens—Among the neatly twining vines of glossy, warm green foliage, great quantities of



fragrant, tubular, rich yellow trumpets appear during spring. Splendid when associated with the hardenbergas. 8ft. MHE.

HARDENBERGIA (Australian coral pea) **Leguminosae**

H. comptoniana—A compound-leaved species producing abundant clusters of purple-blue pea-shaped flowers, each with greenish-white spots. Also a good bank plant or trailer. 8ft. MHE.

H. violacea (H. monophylla)—Single heart-shaped leaves, and numerous four-inch-long racemes of



rich violet-purple flowers which provide a spectacular display very early in spring. The hardiest species. 8ft. MHE.

HEDERA (The ivy) Araliaceae

There are almost endless, most interesting and ornamental foliage forms of the common ivy. Some are so different as to be almost unrecognisable as belonging to this genus. The hederas are useful both for indoors and for outdoors where they will cover walls, archways, or be used as ground cover. The miniatures are suitable for the rockery.



H. canariensis 'Variegata'—A hardy and strong grower, with large colourful leathery leaves in shades of light and greyish-green, and heavily margined creamy-white. Useful for all purposes. (Illustrated.) 20ft. VHE.

H. helix 'Cristata' (The parsley ivy)—Long growths of small roundish leaves with minutely frilled and crimped edges. 8ft. NHE.

H. helix 'Glacier'—One of the best foliaged forms. The small triangular leathery leaves are edged and marbled with white. 10ft. NHE.

HOYA (Wax plant) Asclepiadaceae

H. carnosa—A delightful but frost-tender climber for a very sheltered and semi-shady position. Except in very mild climates plants are usually grown indoors or on a patio in large pots or containers. The deep green leaves are tough but fleshy, and the charming rounded terminal clusters of 2-3in wide, waxy, flesh-pink flowers appear during spring. 6ft. HHE.



H. carnea 'Variegata'—The handsome foliage is broadly banded with cream and tinged with pink. Same blooms as the type. A spectacular pot climber. 6ft. HHE.

IPOMOEA (Morning Glory) Convolvaceae

I. learii—Strictly this rapid-growing climber, rampant in hot climates, now belongs to the genus Pharbitis. It is an excellent subject for quickly covering unsightly ob-



jects and roaming over dead trees. In colder districts the foliage and stems are cut to the ground level by winter frosts. Blooms profusely during the warm weather. 50ft. MHE.

JASMINUM (Jasmine) Oleaceae

J. azoricum—Very glossy, deep-green compound foliage, and sweetly-scented pure white flowers in dainty clusters, produced most of the year. 6ft. MHE.

J. mesnyi (J. primulinum)—Also grown as a shrub or wall plant, developing long sweeping and arching branches of rich green foliage, and during late winter and spring well-covered with two-inch wide, faintly scented, primula-like pure yellow flowers. Happy in sun or semi-shade. 8ft. NHE.



J. polyanthum—A vigorous climber, easily grown under almost any conditions. The young twiggy growths are shining bronzy-red at first. Great masses of fragrant blooms, pure white within and pale rose without, are produced during spring. It also is a good bank plant. (Illustrated.) 15ft. NHE.

LAPAGERIA (Chilean bell flower) Liliaceae

L. rosea—A real aristocrat for a cool, shady position in deep rich but well-drained soil. Produces throughout summer and autumn 4in long



rosy-red waxy tubular bells, in pendant clusters of three or more. Newly set plants are sometimes rather slow in growth until the roots are well established. 10ft. NHE.

LATHYRUS (Argentine pea)**Leguminosae**

L. pubescens—A self-clinging pea resembling the well-known annual sweet-pea, but with grey-green foliage and a prolonged display of spikes



of bright clear-blue flowers, valued for cutting and florists' use. 8ft. NHE.

LONICERA**Caprifoliaceae**

L. hildebrandiana (Giant Burmese honeysuckle) — A strong-growing climber with leathery deep glossy-green foliage, and clusters of narrow. 7in long tubular, scented flowers, creamy-white at first, ageing to yellow, and finally dull orange. An impressive plant in bloom or foliage. 10ft. MHE.



L. periclymenum 'Belgica' — A selected form of the common Dutch honeysuckle, producing during summer and autumn terminal clusters of purplish-red tubed flowers tipped orange-yellow. Sweetly scented. (Illustrated.) 6-12ft. VHD.

L. 'Brownii' (Also listed as **L. coccinea**) — This hardy evergreen has in terminal showy clusters, tubular, orange-scarlet flowers in long side shoots. Long flowering period. 8ft. VHE.

MANDEVILLA (Chilean jasmine)**Apocynaceae**

M. suaveolens — Soft green heart-shaped leaves set off the clusters of



sweetly-scented, pure-white, widely-flaring, 2in trumpet-shaped blooms produced throughout summer. Delightfully fresh-looking when in full bloom. 10ft. NHE.

MANETTIA**Rubiaceae**

M. bicolor — A dainty smaller-growing climber, suited for small gardens or for planting at the foot



of larger or more vigorous climbers, in full sun, sheltered from winds, and with but little frost. Narrow tubular bells of bright scarlet-red, tipped yellow, produced nearly all the year round. 4ft. HHE.

PANDOREA (Trumpet vine)**Bignoniaceae**

P. pandorana (**Bignonia australis**) — This is the Wonga Wonga Vine of Australia, which produces in spring and summer an abundance of pendant sprays of small creamy-white trumpet blooms, spotted inside with purple. Rich green shining foliage. A very strong and quick growing plant. 20ft. NHE.

P. jasminoides 'Rosea' — A top quality, not-so-vigorous climber with very shining, deep green, compound leaves, and producing during summer



clusters of 2in wide, soft pink trumpets, deepening to rich crimson in the throat. There is also a creamy-white flowered form. (Illustrated.) 6ft. MHE.

PODRANEA**Bignoniaceae**

P. ricasoliana (**Bignonia mackenii 'Rosea'**) — A rampant-growing plant with large dark-green compound foliage, and producing throughout



summer large, terminal trusses of 3in wide, peach-pink trumpets. Heavy winter pruning is beneficial. 30ft. NHE.

PARTHENOCISSUS (Boston ivy)**Vitaceae**

P. tricuspidata (**Ampelopsis veitchii**) — This well-known vine clings by its tiny tendrils to almost any wall or building, and like the ficus eventually covers its object entirely. The heart-shaped leaves, with serrated edges, colour up with shades of orange, scarlet and crimson during autumn. 50ft. VHD.

PASSIFLORA (Passion vine)**Passifloraceae**

A large genus of over 300 species, most of them strong-growing semi-tropical climbers. The following are useful for quickly covering unsightly objects as well as for providing delicious edible fruit.



P. antioquiensis 'van Volxemii'—It resembles the common banana passion fruit, except that the flowers which hang down on long stalks are rich scarlet. The edible yellow-skinned fruit, with orange coloured flesh, is used for salads. 30ft. MHE.

P. edulis—The popular black-fruited passion vine, producing abundant crops during late summer and autumn. Grafted plants of selected forms with larger fruit are recommended, as seedling-raised plants often develop a root fungoid disease and collapse. 10ft. MHE.

P. 'Empress Eugenie'—An unusual flowering vine, in that the 3in wide blooms are pale rosy-pink, inner petals blush-pink, outer surrounding petals white backed green, and the central clustered filaments are purple. 20ft. MHE.



P. 'Eynsford Gem'—Smaller-growing form with a good display of dainty, light rosy-purple flowers, each with a central white fringe. Compact dark green foliage. (Illustrated.) 8ft. MHE.

P. mollissima—A rampant climber; one vine quickly envelopes a large tree or similar support. The 3in wide rosy-pink flowers are followed in autumn by long banana-shaped edible fruits. 50ft. NHE.

PHASEOLUS (Snail vine) Leguminosae

P. caracalla—A most interesting climber for a warm position away from severe frosts. The racemes of



large, fleshy, curiously curled snail-like flowers, delightfully fragrant, are purplish-rose shaded with yellow. 8ft. MHD.

PYROSTEGIA (Flame vine)**Bignoniaceae**

P. venusta—Previously known as *Bignonia venusta*, this splendid evergreen from Brazil produces during



mid-winter or early spring a display of flaming-orange-scarlet trumpets entirely covering the smooth light-green foliage. A quick grower, but requires a sunny position and frost protection till established. 12ft. MHE.

ROSES**Rosaceae**

Climbing and rambling roses are indispensable for pergolas, pillars and archways. Descriptions appear under the section for roses.

SOLANUM (Potato vine) Solanaceae

S. jasminoides—Once a popular vine, still valuable for quickly covering unsightly objects. It produces many long, leafy thin stems, and

during summer and autumn numerous side shoots composed of ten or more



3in wide starry white flowers in a clustered raceme. 30ft. NHD.

S. wendlandi—A spectacular summer display can be expected from this vine if planted in a sunny position which is not too dry. Produces



large clusters of 2in wide, frilled, lavender-blue flowers. Large compound soft green leaves and thickish stems. (Illustrated.) 10ft. HHD.

STAUNTONIA (Japanese staunton**vine) Ladizabalaceae**

S. hexaphylla—One of the few really hardy evergreens, with robust



and leathery, deep green foliage. Clusters of fragrant white flowers tinted violet are followed in the autumn by a display of 3in long, oblong, soft rosy-mauve fruits, the flesh of which is sweet and edible. 8ft. VHE.

SOLANDRA (Cup of gold or Chalice vine) Solanaceae

S. nitida—A bold and strong grower with 8in long leathery, glossy leaves, and from winter till summer



produces immense chalice-shaped flowers 6in across and 10in long, rich yellow with small purple markings. Easily grown, even withstanding salt-laden winds, but damaged by frosts. 20ft. HHE.

SOPLYA (Australian blue-bell creeper) Pittosporaceae

S. fusiformis (S. heterophylla)—A dainty small climber with pale green foliage and masses of 1/4in wide, brilliant blue bells which continue in display throughout the summer and



are followed by purple berries. A semi-procumbent plant which is also suited for hanging over walls, large rockeries, or as a ground cover in shade. 4ft. NHE.

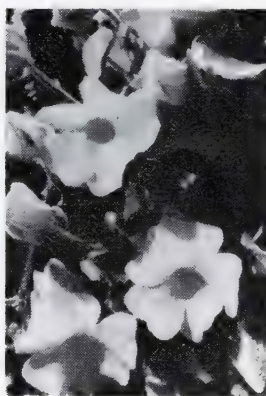
STEPHANOTIS Asclepiadaceae

S. floribunda—A very choice climber for a sheltered position from heavy frosts, and also grown indoors in large containers. The clusters of long-tubed waxy-white, star-shaped flowers, each about 2in across, are delightfully sweet-scented and long-lasting cut. Much employed in wedding bouquets. 8ft. HHE.

THUNBERGIA (Golden glory creeper) Acanthaceae

T. alata—A rapid-growing twiner with softly hairy leaves.

T. gibsonii—There are a number of other attractive species belonging to this genus, but nearly all require a near frost-free situation. This one



is the most popular and easiest grown, bearing a magnificent display of 1 1/2in wide, tubular, rich orange flowers, flared at the mouth; these appear in succession throughout the warm growing season. An excellent smaller growing creeper for a sunny rather dry position; pale green hairy foliage. 6ft. HHE.

TRACHELOSPERUM (Star jasmine) Apocynaceae

T. jasminoides—A vigorous, slender-branched, glossy-foliaged creeper, entirely covered in spring with fragrant, small starry pure white flowers, scenting the whole garden. There is also a variegated form. 10ft. NHE.

VITIS Vitaceae

V. amurensis—A rampant climber for growing in colder districts preferably, seen to the best advantage on large deciduous trees, where the grapevinelike, shining, deep-green leaves change in autumn to vivid scarlet and crimson. The stems and

leaves hang in festoons of gorgeous colourings like streamers. 30ft. VHD.

V. heterophylla (syn. Ampelopsis brevipedunculata)—The beauty of this ornamental grapevine lies in the



dainty clusters produced in autumn of turquoise-blue fruits, deepening to purple-mauve with age. (Illustrated.) 10ft. VHD.

WISTARIA

Deep-rooting, long-lived, vigorous climbing plants, requiring full sun but not fastidious about soils. The drooping racemes of blooms are seen at their best when the vines are trained over a pergola, or allowed to spread on a large dead or spent deciduous tree. All 25-50ft. VHD.



W. floribunda 'Macrobotrys' (W. multijuga)—Long racemes of pale lilac flowers, edged purple. (Illustrated.)

W. floribunda 'Rosea'—Racemes of flowers are pale rose.

W. sinensis—The ever-popular bright mauve-blue species.

W. sinensis 'Plena'—Double lilac-purple flowers.

BULBS and PERENNIALS

This is a descriptive list of the better-known hardy bulbs, perennials and tubers available for late autumn, winter and early spring planting. Brief cultural notes are given where necessary, as well as any special features such as resistance to dry conditions and tolerance of shady spots. Flowering heights are given, and *E.* means evergreen, in that some foliage remains throughout the winter, and *D.* means the plant or bulb is entirely dormant.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil)

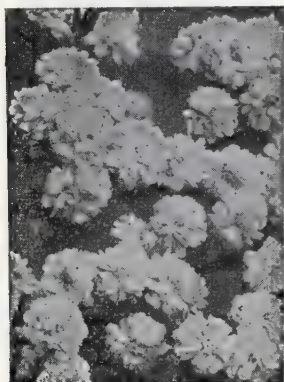
Compositae

Very hardy perennials which quickly form large clumps, and therefore need dividing up and replanting every two or three years. They are most useful as cut flowers.



A. filipendulina 'Gold Plate'—This plant grows stiffly erect with branching, terminal, flat-rounded heads, 4-6in across, composed of numerous tightly-packed small golden-yellow flowers. The dried heads of bloom retain their colour and are most useful for winter decorations. 48in. VHE.

A. millefolium 'Cerise Queen'—Rather similar in habit to 'Gold Plate', except that the smaller heads of bloom are cerise-red. 30in. VHE.



A. ptarmica 'The Pearl'—A dainty-growing and much-branched plant, producing an abundance of small full double-white flowers on short sprays throughout summer and autumn. (Illustrated.) 24in. VHE.

ACIDANTHERA

Iridaceae

A. murielae—The most attractive species of a little-known genus of North African cormous plants, closely allied to the gladiolus. It produces erect spikes with a dozen or more four-inch wide, white, starry flowers,



each with a conspicuous maroon-black central blotch. These elegant drooping flowers are delightfully sweet-scented, opening up in water, being a useful cut flower. Good drainage in full sun is essential, while corms should be lifted like gladiolus and quickly dried. 24in. MHD.

ACONITUM (Monk's hood)

Ranunculaceae

Valuable autumn-flowering plants, usually producing blackish top-shaped fleshy tubers, and from each root a single unbranched stem sometimes with lower side shoots, with handsome, deep green, much divided



foliage, the top portion sometimes branched, carrying several dozen hooded flowers. Will grow in full sun and shade, and a position not too dry.

A. napellus—The best-known species with thin erect stems, and terminal spikes of deep violet-blue flowers. (Illustrated.) 48in. VHD.

A. fischeri—The last to bloom, with terminal solitary spikes of rich blue flowers, set above the shining deep green pinnate foliage. 30in. VHD.

AGAPANTHUS (African lily) Alliaceae

The well-known deep blue or white-flowered form of the common **A. orientalis** is to be seen in many older gardens, growing along fences or under trees. As with all other species and forms it will tolerate considerable drought, and is happy in sun or shade alike. Often used as a tub plant. The cut stems are long-lasting and useful for large indoor decorations. The selected forms and species mentioned are most distinctive but little-known plants.



A. inapertus—A distinct species with tall stems well above the foliage, topped with twenty to forty pendulous, tubular flowers, each about 3in long, in shades of deep blue to violet blue. (Illustrated.) 48in. NHD.

A. longispathus—A much less common species, closely related to **A. orientalis**, but deciduous and producing smaller heads of bloom on thinner stems, and therefore much preferred for cutting. 36in. NHD.

A. campanulatus (syn **A. mooreanus**)—A distinct and dainty deciduous species sometimes met with, the rounded heads of bell-shaped flowers, reflexed at the mouth, being a soft sky-blue. Blooms freely during early summer. 2ft. NHD.

A. orientalis 'Albus Roseus'—Buds and edges of the pure white trumpet-shaped flowers are flushed pink. 36in. NHE.



A. orientalis 'Blue Baby'—A real miniature, with numerous 2ft. elegant stems topped with twelve to fourteen cornflower blue trumpets. (Illustrated.) 24in. NHE.

ALSTROEMERIA (Peruvian lily)

Amaryllidaceae

Fleshy-rooted perennials, happy in sun or semi-shade, and most useful as cut flowers. There are a number of other attractive half-hardy species, all well worth growing.



A. aurantiaca—This is the best-known species, which soon forms a dense clump of fleshy roots, and produces over a long period, from early summer onwards, erect unbranched

stems carrying twelve to twenty-four bright orange-yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. 36in. NHD.

A. aurantiaca 'Majestica'—Deep orange flowers. 36in. VHD.

A. ligtu—A variable species, one of the best perennials for providing cut flowers. It blooms throughout December. Attractive heads of pink, salmon, flame-orange and intermediate shades. A sunny well-drained situation is essential. (Illustrated.) 30in. NHD.

A. pulchella (Parrot's Beak)—Also known as **A. psittacina**. Heads of dull rosy-red flowers tipped green with inner reddish-brown spots. Decorative seed heads follow. A good woodland plant. 24in. NHD.



A. 'Walter Fleming'—One of the few known hybrids which blooms over a long period. Each flower stem carries six to twelve wide-open 3in trumpets, ivory white winged marked with chocolate, and tipped with lavender-mauve. (Illustrated.) 36in. MHE.

ALTHAEA (Hollyhock)

Malvaceae

Popular, easily-grown hardy perennials, admirably suited for the back of the herbaceous borders or against



walls or buildings, and associated with delphiniums or similar erect-growing perennials. The double-flowered

forms, the most desired, are usually available in light and deep pinks, rosy reds to scarlet and crimson, also white and lemon-yellow. In some districts brown rust, although seldom affecting the blooms, makes the foliage look unsightly. Dusting or spraying with sulphur will usually control this. A sunny, rather dry position suits best. 72in. VHD.

ANCHUSA (Perennial forget-me-not)

Boraginaceae

A. azurea—The best-known perennial species, forming a robust pyramidal branching head, producing over a long period hundreds of 1in wide, open flowers, attractive in the border, but not suitable for cutting. There



are several named forms such as **'Opal'**, pale blue, but the best and most recent introduction is called **'Loddon Royalist'**, which has larger, more closely-set flowers in a glorious shade of deep royal blue. All forms are easily grown in full sun, preferably rather dry than wet. An autumn crop of blooms can be expected if spent heads are cut away. 36in. VHD.

ANEMONE (Woodland anemones)

Ranunculaceae

The bulbous or rather cormus section of bedding anemones is well-known and plants are grown by the millions. In the perennial section the most popular is the so-called **Anemone japonica**, which is strictly speaking a form or hybrid of **A. hupehensis**. It produces in late summer and autumn, above the large, leathery, deep green leaves, elegant branching stems, carrying saucer-shaped single or semi-double flowers, each with a central tuft of yellow stamens. Though happy in full sun, it is very suited for growing in the shade, or naturalised in woodland drifts. Some of the best named forms are:

A. japonica 'Bressingham Glow'—Semi-double ruby-red. 24in. VHD.

A. japonica 'Max Vogel'—Semi-double clear pink. 36in. VHD.

A. japonica 'Richard Ahrens'—Soft pink inside, outside lilac. 36in. VHD.



A. japonica 'Snow Queen'—Best semi-double pure white. (Illustrated.) 36in. VHD.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Ranunculaceae

Although there are more than fifty species, the plants usually cultivated are various improved strains derived from the variable species *A. vulgaris*. The most popular strain of the so-called long-spurred aquilegias is known as '**McKana Hybrids**', which embraces a wide range of soft and



pastel shades with many two-tone colour combinations; the 3in long spurs are one shade, usually deeper, and the sepals another. A selected type which reproduces true to colour from seed is called '**Crimson Star**'—the pure white central cup is enclosed by brilliant crimson-scarlet sepals and spurs. All aquilegias will thrive in semi-shade, withstanding heavy and wet soil more than most plants. 24in. VHD.

ARCTOTIS

South African semi-prostrate perennials suited for covering dry or poor banks. They are longer-lived under such conditions than when grown in rich moist soils. A popular hybrid strain, usually listed as *A. scapigera*



'hybrids', gives us a wide range of broad-petalled, wide-open, daisylike flowers 3in across, in shades of lemon, yellow, lavenders and pinks, through to reds and deep purple. Many display a central zone of a deeper colour, particularly striking in the paler shades. Young plants begin blooming as soon as the weather becomes warm, and continue throughout summer. 12in. MHE.

ARMERIA (Thrift: Sea pinks)

Plumbaginaceae

As the common name suggests, these plants are happy along the coast. As they are deep-rooted, they will thrive in well-drained, sandy soil. They are easily grown under almost any conditions, but often short-lived in heavy or over-rich soils, particularly if shaded. They produce tight clumps of narrow bronzy-green foliage, and rounded balls of flowers throughout late spring on thin wiry



stems. The dwarf forms in pink or white are used for front borders or the rockery. The taller ones are also useful when cut.

Compositae

A. pseudo-armeria—Mixed shades of pinks, lilacs and rosy-reds. 24in. VHE.

A. 'Bees Ruby'—A selected form with rounded heads of deep ruby-red flowers, useful cut. 24in. VHE.

A. montana—Dwarf lilac-pink or pure-white form. 6in. VHE.

ASCLEPIAS (Butterfly bush)

Asclepiadaceae

A. tuberosa—Claimed to be among the hundred best hardy perennials, this species produces during late summer flattish heads composed of



hundreds of tiny brilliant tangerine-red flowers, fresh side shoots appearing throughout autumn. It forms an apparently eyeless, hard woody root which is seemingly lifeless when dormant. Withstands drought and full sun. 24in. VHD.

ASTER (Michaelmas daisy) Compositae

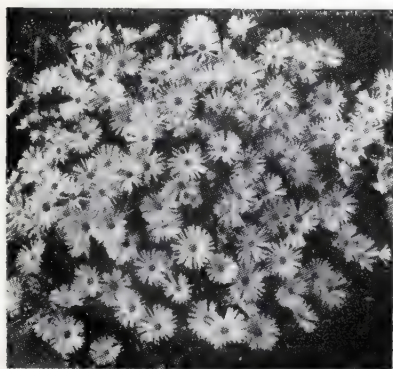
The numerous species and hybrids of the hardy perennial section of these well-known plants are indispensable for the herbaceous border, blooming as they do late summer and autumn. The main essential for success, resulting in top-quality, long-lasting blooms, is to see that the soil is enriched and to break up clumps yearly, allowing just a few flowering main stems for each root. The quality of blooms and the length of flowering period is greatly reduced by overcrowding. A few of the best varieties and the various sections are:—

A. NOVI-BELGII

A. novi-belgii—The vast majority of named varieties grown today come under this heading. The best of the newer ones have been derived from crossing the largest-flowered of the older taller-growing varieties with the more recent dwarfs. The result is a more suitable garden plant seldom exceeding 3ft in height. An almost endless range of named varieties is available, and is added to each year; but mentioned are a few of the best and most distinct.

A. novi-belgii 'Blue Radiance'—Finely-rayed petals of soft powdery-blue. (Illustrated.) 30in. VHD.

A. novi-belgii 'Janet McMullen'—Splendid rose-pink with loosely arranged petals. 48in. VHD.



A. novi-belgii 'Patricia Ballard'—Robust and heavily-petalled, deep wine-rose. Full double when first open. 36in. VHD.

A. novi-belgii 'Winston Churchill'—Rich ruby-red. 42in. VHD.

A. NOVI-ANGLIAE

A. novi-angliae—These are forms of a distinct American species, less spreading, stockier and more compact in habit than the **A. novi-belgii** section, which it otherwise resembles, except that the foliage is a downy greyish-green. Only a few selective forms are available, all tall-growing and suited more for the back of the border.



A. novi-angliae 'Adorable'—Very similar to 'Harrington Pink,' but a deeper shade. (Illustrated.) 50in. VHD.

A. novi-angliae 'Harrington Pink'—Finely-rayed, semi-double salmon-pink flowers on straight robust stems, branching at the top. 60in. VHD.

A. novi-angliae 'Incomparabilis'—Rich wine-crimson. 48in. VHD.

A. novi-angliae 'Red Cloud'—Rosy-red, fine-rayed blooms. 48in. VHD.

A. amellus—A section of low-growing, much-branched plants with large, wide-open single flowers, continuing to open over a long period, and useful when cut. There are several very fine named varieties, unfortunately not as much grown as they used to be. Colours range through blues, violet, purple, lavender and pinks, all well worth growing, and admirably suited for the front border. 18-24in. VHD.

A. dumosus—Hybrids raised from this very dwarf-growing species have given us some very low and compact-growing plants, which are entirely covered with blooms in late autumn. In this respect they resemble the popular dwarf chrysanthemums called cushion-mums, except, of course, in an entirely different range of colours. Ideal for front borders or for massed bedding. A few of the best-known are:—



Blue Mist—Lovely soft misty blue. 12in. VHD.

Lady in Blue—Semi-double, rich blue. (Illustrated.) 12in. VHD.

Little Red Boy—Fine rosy-red, dense bush. 12in. VHD.

Pink Lace—Full double soft pink. 12in. VHD.

Snow Sprite—Semi-double, pure white. 9in. VHE.

ASTER SPECIES

A few of the 300 known perennial species are of special merit, worthy of a place in any good garden. They are hardy and easily grown, but like all asters, prefer a position in full sun.

A. acris—This species forms a dense, bushy, rounded plant. The leafless, finely-twigged stems are topped with countless numbers of small, soft lavender-mauve flowers during late summer. 18in. VHD.

A. 'Frikartii'—A sterile hybrid from **A. thomsoni**, which, seemingly, because it does not produce seed, continues in bloom from spring till late



autumn. It forms a neat lightly-branched bush of large, single, campanula-blue flowers, useful when cut. One of our best perennials. (Illustrated.) 24in. VHD.

A. yunnanensis—This species is somewhat similar in habit and bloom to other species, such as **A. alpinus** and **A. sub-caeruleus**, in that it produces from the leafy base stock in spring numerous single, 12in stems, each topped with a 2-3in wide flower, and available in shades of blues, purple and lilac. A selected form of this species, called 'Knapsbury', produces larger flowers of a soft heliotrope-violet. 12in. VHD.

ASTILBE (Spiraea) Saxifragaceae

Hardy perennials admirably suited for growing in heavy or wet ground, but happy in any good garden soil that never becomes really dry. Ideal for planting alongside ponds or in bog gardens. The newer hybrids are vastly



superior to the older types with their elegant, plummy heads of bloom produced in December, held above the handsome fernlike foliage, often brilliant coppery-red in their earlier growths. Some of the best-known and most popular varieties include:—

Amethyst—Elegant feathery spikes of tiny silvery mauve-pink flowers. 36in. VHD.

Cattleya—Splendid orchid-pink plumes above handsome foliage. 36in. VHD.

Diamante—Plumy soft creamy-white spikes tinted pink with age. 24in. VHD.

Fanal—Compact spikes of brilliant rosy-wine-red. Later flowering. 24in. VHD.

Gertrude Brix—Bold spikes of vivid crimson-red. Good foliage. 30in. VHD.

Kohl—A dense compact spike of silvery rose. 18in. VHD.

Vesuvius—Dense spikes of glowing salmon-red. 24in. VHD.

BLETILLA (syn. Bletia) Orchidaceae

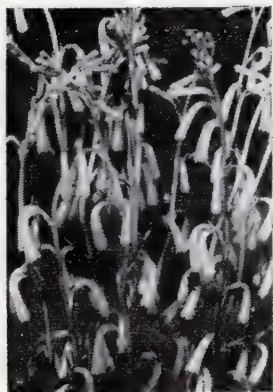
B. striata—This is a fairly hardy ground orchid, easily grown in any free, loose soil, in full sun. It revels in a hot climate. It forms a fleshy root stock, from which arises in late



spring single, heavily-ribbed leaves, each enclosing a thin and wiry stem, carrying six to twelve cyclamen-pink, orchid-like flowers 2in across. It soon forms a strong free-flowering clump under ideal conditions. 18in. MHD.

BRAVOA (Twin flower) Amaryllidaceae

B. geminiflora—Closely related to



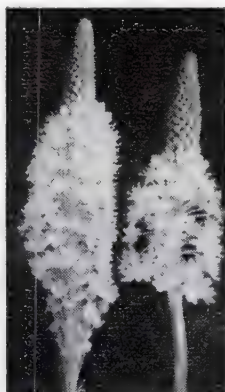
the tuberose, it likewise produces a fleshy root stock, from each pointed

tip of which is produced during late spring erect, unbranched, slender stems, each carrying in pairs, pendant, bright coral-red, tubular flowers 2in long. Elegant and useful when cut. Easily grown but full sun with good drainage preferred. 30in. NHD.

BULBINELLA

Liliaceae

B. caudata—A little-known distinct species of recent introduction which has proved to be a valuable cut flower, as it is dainty, long-lasting and blooms early spring. The smaller kniphofialike elongated spikes are milk-white. 18in. NHD.



B. floribunda—A South African perennial, dormant during the heat of summer, but producing throughout later winter elegant, cylindrical spikes, composed of numerous glistening butter-yellow flowers somewhat resembling heads of kniphofias. These rise from a crown of shining deep green foliage. There is also an orange-yellow flowered form of this species. 24in. NHD.

CAMPANULA (Bell flowers)

Campanulaceae

A large genus of over 250 species, some with supporting selected named forms, most of which are valuable



garden plants. The numerous low-growing and alpine forms are among our most valuable assets to the rock garden, front border or rock wall. The illustration above is of **C. carpatica**, one of the popular low-growing species. All seem hardy and easily grown in any good average garden soil, and many species are drought-resistant. Descriptions are given here of a few of the most popular taller-growing species:—

C. glomerata 'Superba'—From a base of soft hairy leaves several erect spikes are produced, seldom branched; their top portion consists of closely packed, deeply violet-purple, funnel-shaped flowers, each about 1½in across. It provides a rich colour in the garden. 24in. VHE.



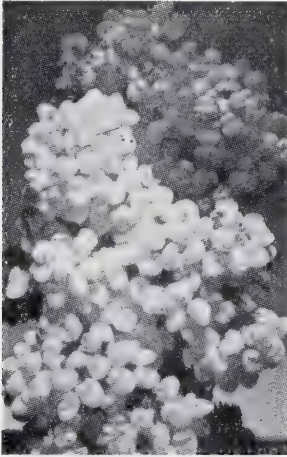
C. lactiflora—A strong-growing species producing on erect leafy stems terminal pyramidal heads composed of numerous starry flowers, soft milky-blue in the usual type. A valuable plant for the back of the herbaceous border, blooming in late spring and summer. (Illustrated.) 60in. VHD.

C. persicifolia—The best-known perennial 'Canterbury Bell' type, of which the double-flowered forms are the most popular, each with thin erect, unbranched, leafless stems carrying several dozen large open-mouthed bells, nearly two inches across. The popular double-flowered blue form is called 'Pride of Exmouth', and the double white 'Fleur de Neige'. These early summer-flowering hardy perennials are also very useful for cut blooms. 30in. VHE.

CALCEOLARIA Scrophulariaceae

C. integrifolia—This old-time shrubby species in the pure yellow and the brownish-flowered form are both popular spring-flowered plants, the entire bushes being covered with

short corymbs of half-inch wide puffed bells, lesser displays continuing for some time. A position sheltered from severe winds is essential as the branches are very brittle



and easily damaged, particularly when loaded with bloom. Of easy culture, but full sun and good drainage is preferred. 24in. MHE.

CALLA (Arum lilies)

See **Zantedeschia**

CANNA (Indian shot) Cannaceae

So called because the large rounded black seeds were reported to be used as gun-shot. The numerous larger-flowered varieties available today are among our most useful perennials for providing a maximum display of colour over a long period. They begin flowering as soon as the warm weather



begins, and continue until the frosts start. Though they are very easily grown and thrive to perfection in a climate with a hot summer, best results are secured if the ground is enriched every year with compost or other manures, and an occasional heavy soaking in summer will maintain a brighter display. An almost endless range is available, but only a few of the best in dwarf and medium-tall varieties are described:—

Dwarf Hybrids MHD.

Alberich—Satiny flowers of salmon-apricot. 24in.

Cupid—La France - pink, flushed amethyst. 24in.

Gnom—Fuchsia-rose, suffused lavender. 24in.

King Midas—Golden-orange paling to yellow. 24in.

Niagara—Flame-red, margined gold. 24in.

Perkio—Watermelon - red, shaded cerise. 24in.

Taller Hybrids MHD.

Aila—Lovely apricot-rose. 5ft.

America—Deep flame, bronze foliage. 48in.

Felix Ragout—Bright canary-yellow. 6ft.

Feuer Zauber—Fiery-red, golden sparkled. Bronze foliage. 48in.

Frau Gartenburg—Deep yellow heavily streaked red. 6ft.



La Traviata—Soft salmony-rose. 6ft.

Madame Butterfly—Ivory-primrose, faintly mottled soft rose. 60in.

Orange Cayeux—Orange, fused watermelon-pink. Bronzy foliage. 72in.

Pride of Holland—Rosy salmon-pink. 60in.

Rosenkavalier—Fuchsia-rose, crimson rays. 60in.

CARNATION Caryophyllaceae

Numerous strains of carnations are available today. Raised easily from seed, such as the 'Marguerites'; but the aristocrats are the named forms of what is known as the 'Perpetual Flowering Carnations'. They are continual flowering only in districts with very mild winters, or grown under glass; nevertheless they produce an amazing amount of high quality blooms over a long period. Although they were originally developed in England, there are several American and European strains, of which the 'Sims' is the best-known, a number of named varieties being available. The **Avonmore** strain from Australia has been developed with shorter stems, and can be recommended for outdoor growing. The essentials for success are good

drainage, the presence in the soil of ample humus. and lime is needed also. While the plants are still damp with dew, a dusting with flowers of sulphur will help to retain healthy



foliage. Flower stems should not be allowed to develop until the clumps are well-established with plenty of 'grass', usually six to nine months after planting, otherwise they may be permanently stunted. The removing of all but one terminal flowerbud results in better and larger blooms. There is no control for the occasional splitting of the calyx in some blooms; this is caused by sudden changes in temperature, usually occurring during the colder periods of the year. All modern named varieties offered are of good quality, but the yellows seem to be weaker in constitution. Plants are best set out in the spring in pockets of specially prepared soil, to give them a good start. 24in. VHE.

CATANANCHE (Cupid's dart)

Compositae

C. caerulea—Produces a low tufted clump of narrow, grey-green leaves



from which arise, throughout late spring and summer, numerous thin, leafless stems, each topped singly

with 2in wide, cornflower-blue flowers, composed of several rows of petals, ragged at the edges. These are set among the silvery-grey bracts, which look like papery tapered scales, and are quite decorative as dried 'everlastings'. A useful cut-flower. Easily grown; but good drainage and full sun are required by the fleshy rootstock. 24in. VHE.

CENTAUREA (Perennial cornflowers) Compositae

There are several valuable and hardy perennial species worthy of cultivation which produce over a long period, double or semi-double finely-rayed or thistlelike flowers, very useful when cut. Forms of the best-known species, *C. montana*, produce a continued display of cornflowerlike blue flowers, also pink and white flowers. 12-24in. VHD.

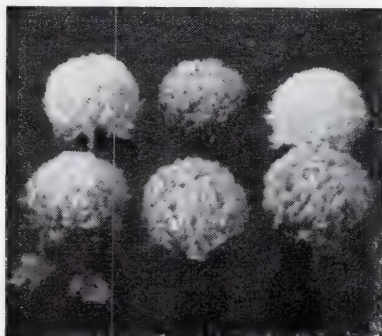


C. macrocephala—One of the most outstanding species of the genus, the handsome erect plant producing single, terminal, large rusty-brown buds, opening to 4in wide, golden-yellow, thistlelike heads during late spring and summer. (Illustrated.) 48in. VHP.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Japanese) Compositae

This well-known section, in its numerous classes, is one of our most popular autumn-flowering perennials. As there are special books devoted to these plants, it is beyond the scope of this small work to deal fully with them. Best results, however, are secured by selecting and resetting each spring fresh shoots chosen from the old clumps. These should be pinched out when 9-12in high, thus encouraging branching; in the case of the larger-flowered or exhibition types, three main stems should be allowed to develop, and then all side buds removed if top quality flowers are required. In the singles or smaller-flowered types no special disbudding

need take place after the newly set-out plants have been pinched back



to encourage branching. The top illustration is one of exhibition incurved varieties and the above is of the 'pom-pones' type.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Shasta daisies) Compositae

C. maximum—So-called because the first improved strains of the common ox-eye daisy were raised



within sight of Mount Shasta. The still further improved named varieties are among our best white, spring-flowering, hardy perennials, and are greatly valued for cutting.

C. maximum 'Edgebrook Giant'—Immense 6in shaggy blooms on long stems. (Illustrated.) 36in. VHE.

C. maximum 'Esther Read'—The first good full double with creamy centre. Bushier habit. 18in. VHE.

C. maximum 'Moonlight'—Immense full double high-crowned blooms with striking creamy-yellow centre. 36in. VHE.

C. maximum 'Wirral Supreme'—Creamy-white, full double, peony-centred blooms with broad collar of white petals. 36in. VHE.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Tree Marguerites) Compositae

The various single and double-flowered forms of *C. frutescens* are strictly sub-shrubs, not perennials. They are most valuable winter and spring-flowering plants providing a prolonged display, particularly if regularly cut for indoor decoration or florists' use. In very mild districts, by judicious prunings, they can be had in bloom almost any time of the year. Some of these New Zealand-raised forms are proving immensely popular. All form bushy plants growing two to four feet high, and are MHE.



The varieties generally grown are:
Etoile d'Or—Large single lemon-yellow.

Golden Treasurer—Semi-double lemon-yellow.

Mary Wootton—Semi-double pale pink.

Pink Beauty—Single rose-cerise.

Mrs. Saunders—Full double white.

Pom Pon—Semi-double, cerise-red.

Snow Flake—Miniature double white.

Surprise—Large single rosy-mauve.

Wellpark Beauty—Semi-double lilac-pink (illustrated).

CHLIDANTHUS (Sea daffodil)**Amaryllidaceae**

C. fragrans—A coastal bulb from Chile which prefers sandy or loose soil in full sun. The glaucous-green, straplike leaves resemble those of the



daffodil, as also to some extent do the fragrant, golden-yellow trumpets, two to four on a stem, which appear during spring. Attractive established in clumps or at the foot of large deciduous trees. 15in. NHD.

CLIVIA**Amaryllidaceae**

C. miniata—The best-known of the three recorded species, forming agapanthuslike root-stocks and leaves, and thick fleshy roots. During winter and early spring, heads of 3in wide bright orange-scarlet trumpets



appear, about a dozen topping the thick amaryllislike stems. Flowers are excellent for cutting and long lasting, but it is a plant that withstands only medium frosts in the open, although reasonably hardy in a sheltered sunny spot under large trees. Withstands dry conditions. 18in. HHE.

CONVALLARIA (Lily of the valley)**Liliaceae**

C. majalis—Well-known hardy plants which in colder climates quickly establish themselves into dense mats of underground roots. In spring the fat-pointed eyes each develop a spray of scented bells. In warmer climates a cool, shady spot should be chosen, preferably damp and



heavy. A lilac-pink flowered form is known as **C. majalis 'Rosea'**. Usually sold in dozens or hundred 'crowns'. Plant very firmly. Topdress the bed each winter with compost or decayed leaves. 9in. VHD.

CROCOSMIA**Iridaceae**

C. masonorum—The older species are the original parents of the better-known 'montbretias'. This more recently discovered species produces much larger flowers, quite 3in across, forty to sixty on branching stems,



and in a brilliant shade of tangerine-orange. Buds on the arching main stem and side shoots open up in succession during late summer, either on the plant or when cut. Seems hardy and easily grown anywhere, but prefers full sun. 42in. VHD.

CRINUM**Amaryllidaceae**

There are over a hundred species of this genus, but they have not previously been known here. Now they are becoming more popular, and interest will increase with the newer hybrids now becoming available. The two varieties mentioned are the best-known; they produce enormous bulbs and large, deeply-rooted clumps when established. The open, lilylike



blooms 4in across, are produced in an umbel on the top of fleshy stems held well above the large, kniphofia-like foliage. These are useful when cut for floral work.

C. 'Powellii Alba'—Six to ten pure white trumpets. 36in. NHD.

C. 'Powellii Rosea'—Delicate pink trumpets. 36in. NHD.

CYCLAMEN (Wild species)**Primulaceae**

The half-hardy indoor cyclamen all derive from one of the twelve or more small-flowered wild species, namely **C. persicum**. All these wild species are delightful subjects grown in semi-shade or at the foot of large deciduous trees. They are hardy, easily-grown if the soil contains humus or leaf mould, are long-lived, the corms increasing in size yearly. Most are winter or early spring-flowering.



C. africanus—A comparative newcomer to this country, and a fine species here to stay. It forms large

turnip-shaped bulbs which carry, during late autumn and early winter, masses of rosy-lilac blooms. Handsome foliage and neat habit. 6in. NHD.

C. neapolitanum—The best-known and easiest-grown species with pretty marbled heart-shaped leaves, and an abundance of cyclamen-pink flowers with deeper rosy-red centre. 6in. VHD.

C. neapolitanum 'Album'—Lovely pure white flowered form (illustrated previous page). 6in. VHD.

CYRTANTHUS (Ifafa lily)

Amaryllidaceae

The most interesting genus of some fifty South African bulbous plants is unfortunately but little known. The variable species **C. mackenii**, produces over a long period, flower scapes topped with four to ten slightly curved, two-inch

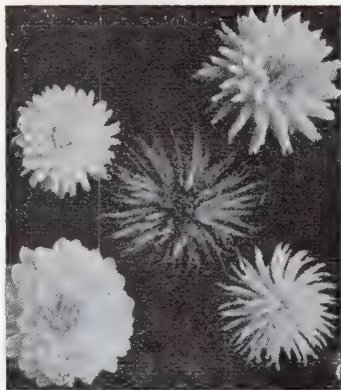


long tubes, each with a six-lobed starry mouth. These occur in white, cream, pink, soft apricot and deep rose. A light scarlet-flowered species, very similar in habit, is called **C. o'brienni**, and another bright red-flowered species **C. sanguineus**. The narrow straplike leaves persist until cut by winter frosts, otherwise the plants are evergreen; heads of bloom appearing throughout spring and summer, these being very useful and dainty for cutting. 15in. MHE.

DAHLIA

Compositae

Space does not allow description of all the various classes available today, or the detailing of cultural instructions, but any good ground that will grow potatoes will produce good dahlia blooms. Plants available for sale are either divisions of last year's tubers, each with a sprouted eye, or else well-rooted plants raised from green cuttings. The intermediate-sized flowers in the cactus, semi-cactus or miniature cactus, seem to be the most popular, for they are more suited for cutting and floral decorations. Plants or tubers can be set out from



late September till December, and bloom during summer and autumn. 12-48in. NHD.

DELPHINIUMS

Ranunculaceae

There are a considerable number of strains of the modern taller-growing delphinium hybrids, of which the well-known 'Pacific Giants' are the most popular. Easily raised from seed, they can be produced more quickly and cheaper than the admittedly longer-lived English-named hybrids, which must be increased from divisions or cuttings. The dwarf varieties and strains are more suited to smaller gardens or windy positions. Protect newly set crowns with 'Slugene', as snails and slugs are very fond of the soft new shoots. Mildew can be prevented by dusting plants with powdered sulphur, preferably when the foliage is damp, or else by spraying with Bordeaux or sulphur sprays.

D. 'Blue Sensation'—Although it has no relationship with 'Pink Sensation', its habits and freeness of flowering makes it a delightful counterpart. It produces an abundance of elegant spikes of deep royal-blue flowers. 36in. VHD.



D. 'Pink Sensation'—A remarkable dwarf-growing hybrid producing a prolonged display of spikes of rosy-pink blooms, very suited for cutting. (Illustrated.) 36in. VHD.

D. 'Connecticut Yankees'—A new American strain of lower-growing, almost continuous-flowering plants; fresh flower shoots appear from the base throughout the growing season. The colours are mostly light, medium and dark blues, lilac and pastel shades. The thinner, more elegant stems are very suited for cutting. 36in. VHD.



D. 'Pacific Giants'—Almost every conceivable colour or shade known to these plants is seen in this strain. They are obtainable in a dozen named strains or in finest mixture. They are usually not long-lived except in colder climates. (Illustrated.) 72in. VHD.

DIANTHUS (Pinks) Caryophyllaceae

D. 'Allwoodii'—There is an almost endless range of delightful species for the rock garden, as well as an ever-increasing number of very attractive hybrids. Perhaps the most

popular of the taller-growing varieties grown today is the extremely free-flowering **Dianthus 'Allwoodii'** which are half-carnation and half 'pinks'. They resemble miniature carnations, and are very useful for cutting. The major display is during late spring



or early summer, but a continued lesser number of blooms appear throughout summer, if the old heads are removed. All varieties offered are well worth growing, especially '**Doris**', which is a soft watermelon pink, sweetly scented, and seldom without blooms. All **dianthus** will tolerate dry conditions and prefer full sun and good drainage. 12-18in. VHE.

DICENTRA (syn. Dielytra)

Fumariaceae

D. eximea—Another old favourite which forms a compact bush of finely divided grey-green leaves, and drooping racemes of reddish purple 'lockets'. A newer pure white-flowering form is called **D. eximea 'Alba'**, and a splendid American hybrid derived from this species, named '**Bountiful**', gives a six-month display of rosy-red flowers. 18in. VHD.



D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—An old time but still very popular hardy perennial. Its thick fleshy roots indicate the necessity for good drainage in full sun. Much divided glaucous-green foliage, and soft arching stems holding one-inch long, rosy-red, heart-shaped flowers appear in early spring and continue till summer. 24in. VHD.

DIERAMA (Lady's wand: Fairy bells)

Iridaceae

D. pulcherrimum—Also commonly known as 'Angel's Fishing Rods', by reason of the tall, thin flower stems, gracefully bending over at the tips, supporting long swinging tassels of bell-shaped flowers, up to 2in across and 3in long. These thin wiry stems, windproof and extremely tough, de-



velop during summer, an established clump providing a bold display. The common type produces lilac-purple flowers, but a number of selected named varieties are available from white through soft and deep pinks to rosy-red and deepest wine-purple. The dormant period is short, but the gladioluslike corms are easily transplanted during winter. 72in. NHE.

DIMORPHOTHECA

Compositae

D. ecklonis—The best-known shrubby species, forming a bush 2-4ft high and covered in spring with 3in wide-open daisies, usually ice-white, but bluish-lilac and purple-lilac forms are also grown. Although comparatively short-lived, life is prolonged if grown in a sunny well-drained spot, preferably light and sandy, rather than in rich or heavy soils: 24-48in. MHE.

D. 'African Beauty'—Also known as '**Bloemerf Beauty**', this valuable

South African hybrid is a useful ground cover, thriving in full sun or in the shade or deciduous trees, also splendid for covering banks or edging large borders. Neat and clean deep-green prostrate foliage, from which arise 9in single stems, each topped with a 4in wide, soft mauve-pink, full-



petalled daisy, deeper toned in reverse. The main display is during spring, but fresh blooms appear along with the continued growth. There is also a handsome golden variegated foliage form. 9in. MHE.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) Scrophulariaceae

The common wild foxglove is well-known, but there are several greatly improved English strains with large flowers, nearly surrounding the tall stems, instead of the usual one-sided double row of blooms. Both



the '**Shirley**' and '**Excelsior**' strains are very beautiful, embracing as they do a good range of colours. Two very distinct and attractive wild species are of special merit, namely **D. ambigua**, with its sulphur-yellow flowers marked brown in the throat, and **D. 'Mertonensis'** in which the flower spikes are deep rosy-salmon. Both these grow only 3-4ft tall, but the above-mentioned English strains reach 6-8ft. VHE.

DORONICUM (Leopard's bane)**Compositae**

D. plantagineum—This is the best known of a dozen or so very similar species, a selected form called '**Harper Crewe**' producing in early spring and



summer, from surface-growing, fleshy root-stocks, large brilliant butter-yellow daisies, up to three, on erect leafless stems. These very much resemble gerberas in shape and size, and are likewise useful for cutting. A useful easily-grown plant. 24in. VHE.

ECHINACEA (Cone flower) Compositae

E. purpurea—Often described and offered under the old name of **Rudbeckia purpurea**, this easily-grown hardy perennial adds a distinctive note to the garden, blooming as it does during the hot weather, right into the autumn. The common form



has rather dullish rosy-purple, daisy-like flowers, petals reflexed, with a high central cone, stiff and quilllike, dark brown touched with gold. Improved strains produce brighter and wider-petalled blooms. Does remarkably well during a hot dry summer. 36in. VHD.

ECHINOPS (Globe thistle) Compositae

E. ritro—The generic name means 'like a hedgehog', and is a reference to the round-headed, spiny thistlelike flowers. In this attractive species, the 2in wide terminal balls are an arresting shade of metallic-blue. These appear during late spring and summer, above the large, deeply cut and



prickly, shining, rich green leaves; the flower stems are silvery-white. It is a useful hardy plant, but the large fleshy roots indicate a preference for light or free soil with good drainage. Highly decorative for cutting. 42in. VHD.

EPIMEDIUM (Bishop's hat)**Berberidaceae**

Although not as well-known here as in Europe, these low-growing perennials are ideal for ground cover under big trees, or for naturalising in otherwise impossible shady spots. The wiry roots, when established, soon



form a solid mass or strong clump, from which arise during spring very dainty racemes of small and drooping cup-shaped flowers, each backed with four-winged sepals. These are very long-lasting when cut, and are available in white, pale yellow, lavender and rosy-red. In cold districts the foliage turns rusty-red shades in the winter. 12in. VHD.

EREMURUS (Foxtail lilies) Liliaceae

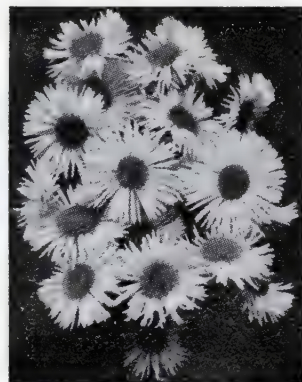
These are among the aristocrats of the herbaceous border, but are only really happy where perfect drainage is provided, and a good summer resting period. The flat fleshy roots,



often a foot across or more, resemble a starfish and sit just below the surface of the ground. There are several white, pale pink, and orange-flowered species, but it has been found that the 'Shelford Hybrids' are the hardiest and most easily managed. The range of colours includes pink, salmon, apricot, gold and coppery tones. Hundreds of starry flowers encircle the single erect stems, forming a narrow pointed spire. 72in. NHD.

ERIGERON**Compositae**

Valuable hardy perennials for the front border, blooming from late spring till summer, and useful for cutting. The flowers resemble 'Michaelmas daisies', each about 2in across, with their finely-rayed petals, usually semi-double and produced on open branching heads, 12-24in tall. The modern hybrids are a decided im-



provement in colour, form and size on the older varieties or species. All are worth growing. Some of the most popular are:—

E. 'Elsie'—Buds orange-pink, rosy-pink flowers on numerous branching

stems. Forms a neat front edging border. (Illustrated.) 12in. VHE.

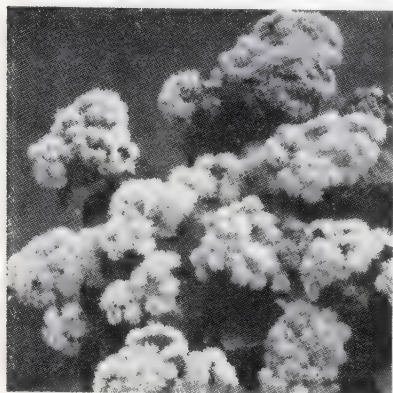
E. 'Forster's Darling'—Deep carmine-rose, near double, smaller flowers, but the deepest in colour. 18in. VHE.

E. 'Rose Triumph'—Large, near full double, finely rayed, rose-pink flowers. 24in. VHE.

E. 'Violetta'—The best of the violet-blue shades. 20in. VHE.

ERLANGEA Compositae

E. rogersii—Previously offered as *Eupatorium coelestinum* and *Ageratum houstonianum*, this valuable autumn and winter-flowering shrubby peren-



nial, has proved to be an excellent cut flower in near frost-free areas. The fluffy composite heads composed of tiny soft ageratum-blue flowers are freely produced over a long period. The plant itself is fairly hardy and needs cutting back heavily after blooming. 24in. MHE.

ERYNGIUM (Sea holly) Umbelliferae

There are many desirable species, forms and hybrids in cultivation, all attractive in the garden and for indoor decorations. The branching stems



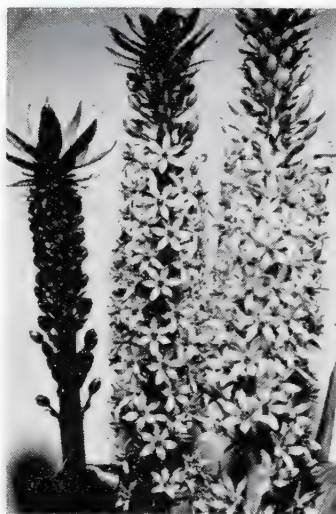
carry numbers of spiny, thistlelike bracts, greyish-white or violet-blue, which surround a central cone-shaped flower, thus giving rise to the common name 'holly'. As they are naturally plants of the coast and sandy soils, good drainage is essential, but they are very hardy and otherwise easily-grown.

E. 'Violetta'—The most popular of all the species and hybrids; the 5in wide bracts are a deep violet-blue shade. 30in. VHD.

EUCOMIS (Pineapple flower) Liliaceae

Large fleshy-rooted bulbs with circular rosettes of pineapple-like, wavy-edged leaves, from the centre of which rise during summer, long, cylindrical, 3in wide flower spikes, consisting of hundreds of small, starry, tightly-packed bracts. These are usually cream or green, but pink and mulberry-rose forms are also grown. As cut flowers the heads last up to eight weeks in water, and are very suited for large indoor decorations. Roots are drought-resistant and lend themselves for pot or tub culture.

E. punctata—The best-known species, with large crinkled and waved, purple spotted leaves and cylindrical spikes of cream and green flowers. 30in. NHD.



E. 'Gloria Strain'—A New Zealand-raised strain derived from *E. punctata*, the flowers are in shades of soft rosy-purple to mulberry-rose, and the leaves are also toned with purple. (Illustrated.) 36in. NHD.

EUPHORBIA (Spurge) Euphorbiaceae

A very large genus of over a thousand species. The shrubby,



green-headed, winter-flowering species *E. wulfenii* is well-known. All are easily-grown in full sun and withstand dry conditions. The cut blooms are long-lasting.

E. epithymoides—Greatly valued abroad, where this brave little plant produces, during the cold early spring months, mounds of soft green foliage topped with 3in wide clusters of sulphur-yellow bracts, later fading to green. It continues in bloom till summer. (Illustrated.) 15in. VHE.

E. griffithii—A recently-discovered species, as far as horticulturalists are concerned, in which the tips of the branches carry rounded heads of bril-



liant coppery-red bracts, these stems later branching and producing a further crop of bloom throughout the summer. 18in. (Illustrated.) VHD.

E. sikkimensis—The young leaves and stems are almost a translucent ruby-red colour in spring. The stems develop into terminated compound heads of daffodil-yellow bracts during late spring and summer. A striking new perennial. 36-48in. VHD.

FESTUCA

F. ovina 'Glauc'—A densely tufted perennial with numerous, narrow glaucous-green needle-like leaves,



most attractive as an edging or border plant and now immensely popular; employed largely in scree gardens. 9in. VHE.

FILIPENDULA (Lace plant) Rosaceae

F. rubra—Closely resembling but unrelated to the astilbes, this hardy and easily-grown perennial, the best-known of several species, produces on



tall erect stems terminal, branching, plumy heads of tiny peach-pink feathery flowers in handsome clustered panicles. The ground leaves are fern-like, heavily lobed and deeply incised. Position not too dry. 48in. VHD.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket flower)**Compositae**

The annual and biennial species and various strains are well-known; they revel in full sun and light soil, and produce an amazing amount of blooms, particularly if old spent heads are removed, or if the flowers are



constantly cut. They are excellent coastal or seaside plants. The named true perennial varieties are the best to grow; there are several excellent sorts, of which the pure yellow 'Kelway King', and 'Wirral Flame', a rich coppery-red, are perhaps the most popular. The 3-4in wide, ragged-

edged petalled flowers, held singly on 12-18in thin stems are quite useful when cut. 18in. VHE.

GALTONIA (Cape hyacinth) Liliaceae

G. candicans—An old-time favourite deserving much more attention. The large and rounded pure white bulbs produce in early summer erect and bold scapes, with racemes of



thirty to fifty pendant, slightly fragrant, pure white bells, about 2in long and 1in across the mouth. Established clumps in the herbaceous border are quite attractive, particularly if used among bright-coloured herbaceous plants. The cut stems are long-lasting. 48-60in. VHD.

GAURA (Wedding flower)**Aenotheraceae**

G. lindheimeri—The best-known of some twenty-five species. This one is valued because it continues in bloom from spring till autumn. From above the large wavy green leaves rise



much branched thin stems, carrying beautiful small white, orchidlike flowers, each with a rosy calyx tube. The general effect of a 4ft high-and-wide clump, with hundreds of these flowers out at once, is a misty pink appearance. Easily grown but open free soil in full sun suits best. 48in. VHD.

GAZANIA**Compositae**

G. 'Hybrids'—The older yellow, orange and red-flowered species have now given place to the modern hybrids, in which almost every con-



ceivable colour or combination is found, except blues. The plants, which produce a dense clump of long green leaves, silvery below, produce an amazing amount of blooms throughout the spring and warmer weather. They demand full sun and good drainage, poor soil and sandy rather than rich and heavy, otherwise older clumps soon collapse during wet weather. Fresh plants can be usually secured from self-set layers or seed. Several attractive double-flowered yellows and orange-brown varieties are also grown. 12in. MHE.

GERANIUM (Crane's bill) Geraniaceae

The hardy herbaceous species and forms are valuable garden plants. Also, there is a fine range of dwarf-growing species, very suited for the rock garden. The main display is during spring or early summer, but odd blooms appear throughout the growing season. Not suited for cutting.



G. grandiflorum—Branching heads of large single blue flowers veined crimson, each with a reddish-purple eye. (Illustrated.) VHD.

G. endressi 'Wargrave Pink'—Deeply lobed foliage with light rose 2in wide open campanulate flowers on branching stems. 18in. VHE.

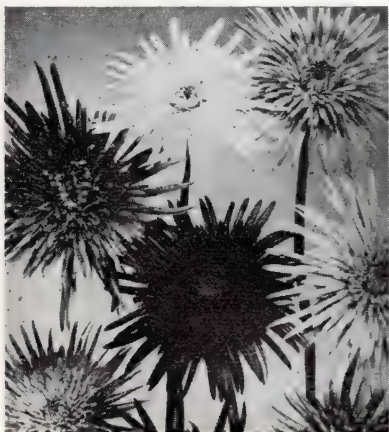
G. pratense—The best-known species with deep purple-blue flowers, veined red, held on branching stems above the handsome finely-cut foliage. Double-flowered forms are available, of which the powdery blue form '**Caeruleum Plenum**' is the best. 24in. VHD.

GERBERA (African daisy) **Compositae**

The great range of both single and double-flowered varieties and strains available today have all developed



from the one orange-red-flowered species, **G. jamesonii**. Few perennial plants can yield such a continual supply of blooms, which in themselves are long-lasting when cut and highly decorative. Success is assured when planted in open free soil, and raised beds in heavier ground will usually provide the required sharp drainage, but an addition of sand and leaf mould will also help. Losses are usually traceable to excessive wetness during winter, or disease resulting



from such conditions. In some districts the fungoid disease known as white rust badly affects the foliage. The best control is periodical sprayings with diathane Z78, making sure that the under portions of the leaves are well covered. In warmer districts plants can be set out at almost any time of the year, but in colder areas with heavier frosts, spring planting is recommended. The single-flowered strains are usually sold in mixture only, and include white, yellow, orange, light and deep pinks, rose, claret, scarlet and crimson, to wine-reds, usually four to six inches across, held singly on erect 18-24in stems. The double-flowered varieties are either sold to colour or else as named varieties in the better and larger-flowered sorts. Some of the latest introductions develop immense blooms up to eight inches across, and last ten days or more in water. 18-24in. MHE.

GEUM

The two well-known, old time favourites are the double yellow-flowered '**Lady Stratheden**', and the double orange-scarlet '**Mrs. Bradshaw**', which are forms of the species **G. chilense**. The semi-double, wavy-edged blooms are 2in across, produced in succession over a considerable period, on thin, much-branched, rather spreading stems, which really



need the support of other plants nearby. There are other excellent newer hybrids, such as '**Rynstroem**' with its brilliant flame-orange flowers, and '**Red Wings**', which has semi-double flowers of signal red. There are also most attractive low-growing species that are particularly suited for the front border or rockery. 24-36in. VHE.

GLADIOLUS

G. purpureo-auratus—Many of the 170 known gladiolus species are somewhat difficult of culture, requiring perfect drainage and a hot dry summer, but this most unusual and decorative species is easy to

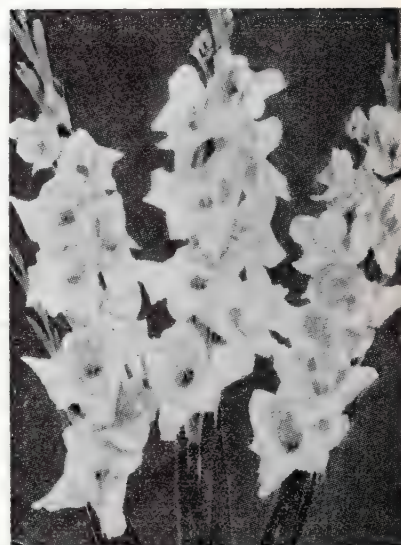
grow. The medium-sized, violet-scented, hooded flowers are pale yellow thickly dotted blue, the general effect being a greyish-blue



shade, and much in present-day demand for indoor decorations. Increase is from the large cormlets which form around the white skinned, purple-stained corms. 24in. NHD.

GLADIOLUS (Sword lily) **Iridaceae**

Although about 170 wild species are known, many of them singularly beautiful and graceful, our present-day hybrids have been developed from a mere handful. These modern garden and exhibition varieties are also classified into different sections, such as formal or exhibition types, informals and miniature-flowered, as



the primulinus or butterfly types. Cultivation is simple, any good well-drained soil in full sun is suitable. Plant corms 2-6in deep according to size, preferably during spring in colder districts, but earlier in light

soils that are sunny and near frost-free. As a general guide most varieties bloom about ninety days after planting, so that a succession of plantings right up to Christmas will result in a continued crop of blooms. As cut flowers they are unsurpassed; they can be used in endless ways, and every bud opens up in water. Corms should be lifted as soon as the foliage shows signs of yellowing, usually six weeks after blooming. Cut off the old flower stem at once close to the top of the new corm, dry quickly, and clean up a fortnight later, then store in a dry open place. Most diseases that affect corms are prevented or held in check by quick drying after lifting and correct storage later. 30-60in. NHD.

GLADIOLUS—SPRING FLOWERING.

See under Bulbs for Autumn Planting.

GLORIOSA (Climbing lilies) Liliaceae

Delightful tuberous rooted plants for a warm and sunny position, in well-drained or free, open soil. Tubers are completely dormant during winter, so they can be lifted and stored inside in very cold districts. They can also be grown in large pots or containers if outdoor conditions are not suitable. The ends of the lilylike leaves are attenuated and modified so as to form climbing tendrils, by which the plant clings to shrubs or any suitable support. The wavy petalled, much reflexed blooms with protruding stamens resemble lilies, and are produced near the ends of the stems. Several fine hybrids are grown and are sometimes available. These two species are the best known—

G. rothschildiana—Greenish-yellow at the base, deepening through orange to red and ruby-crimson at the tips. 72in. HHD.



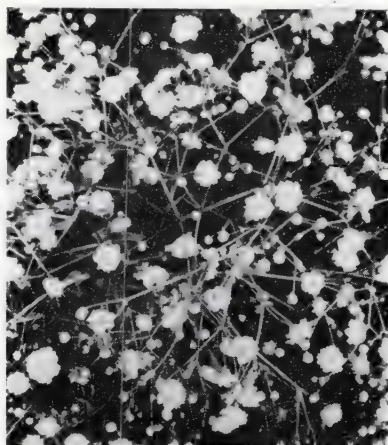
G. superba—The best-known species. Orange-yellow flowers deepening to red. (Illustrated.) 36-48in. MHD.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's breath)

Caryophyllaceae

A genus of over fifty annual and perennial species, valued because of the misty grace of the tiny flowers

held on the many finely-branched stems. The larger double-flowered forms or hybrids are the most popular, greatly valued for cutting, florists' uses, or for mixing with other flowers. All are easily grown in any free open soil, though they prefer a limy soil.



G. 'Bristol Fairy'—A pure white double flowered form of the common single-flowered **G. paniculata**. A larger flowered form is known as '**Bristol Fairy Perfecta**'. Free-flowering and extremely popular. 36in. VHD.

G. 'Flamingo'—A strong-growing, double-flowered, light mauve-pink form, not now as popular as the lower-growing **G. Pink Star**. 48in. VHD.

G. 'Pink Star'—A New Zealand-raised larger-flowered form of the one-time popular **G. 'Rosy Veil'**. The dainty sprays of double pale pink flowers continue over a long period. 24in. VHD.

HELENIUM

Compositae

Quite a number of varieties of these useful, cast-iron hardy, autumn flowering plants are grown. The following are among the most popular.



They grow erectly 3-6ft high according to the variety; the single stems branch half-way up, and are topped

with semi-double flowers about 2in across; the petals are cleft or ragged at the edges. They are good companion plants for 'Michaelmas daisies'; the yellows, orange and brownish reds are a contrast to the blues and purples. Cut blooms last a few days.

H. 'Butterpat'—A good rich yellow, larger-flowering and blooming late autumn. 42in. VHD.

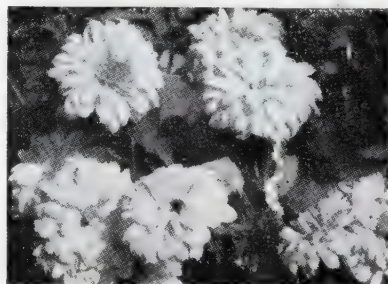
H. 'Moerheim Beauty'—Masses of deep mahogany-red flowers with deep brown centres. 30in. VHD.

H. 'Spatrot' (German for 'Late Red')—Rich bronzy-red flowers; br freely. 48in. VHD.

HELIOPSIS

Compositae

H. scabra 'Incomparabilis'—This is the best of a number of species which forms with rough, hairy, deep-green leaves and erect stems branching at the top, carrying during late summer



4in wide, rich orange-yellow, heavy-petalled semi-double flowers of zinnialike texture, rather reflexing at the edges. These are long-lasting on the plant or when cut. Hardy, but good drainage and full sun are essential. 30in. VHD.

HELIANTHUS (Sun flowers)

Compositae

Many hardy perennials are commonly called 'sunflowers', including the heleniums and heliopsis, but the



helianthus probably has the major claim to the name. Of the sixty or more known species, those mentioned below are the only ones usually cultivated here. They are tall-growing,

autumn-flowering, very hardy perennials, with typical golden-yellow, 3-4in wide open flowers, held erectly on branching stems.

H. decapetalis—Several named forms of this strong-growing species are cultivated, of which '**Capenock Star**', with its large lemon-yellow flowers, and '**Lodden Gold**', rich golden-yellow quill-petalled flowers, are the best. 72in. VHD.



H. salicifolius (syn **orgyalis**)—Known as '**Autumn Glory**', because it is one of the last of the perennials to bloom before winter. The tall, elegantly branching stems carry hundreds of 3in wide, brilliant yellow daisies. 72in. MHE.

H. salicifolius '**Golden Pyramid**'—A dwarf and compact growing New Zealand-raised sport of the above mentioned species, forming a neat pyramidal mound of shining dark green leaves, which is entirely covered during late autumn with bright yellow daisies. A grand perennial for smaller gardens. 24in. VHE.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day lilies) Liliaceae

A number of genera of plants are commonly called day lilies, all by

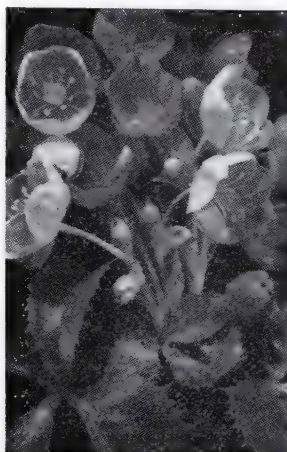


reason of the fact that the blooms last fresh but one day. These plants are

examples and since a further supply of blooms appear each morning, the general effect is still very pleasing. The great advance in development of recent years in the plants has given us a wide range of colours through cream, orange, pinks, rose to scarlet, crimson, coppery tones and wine-red. Some are two-toned, in others the trumpets are frilled or waved. They are very hardy, trouble-free perennials, and as such have earned the name 'lilies without disease'. Plants are either completely dormant in winter or else the green kniphofialike foliage remains constant throughout. Branching stems 2-5ft high carry thirty to sixty trumpet, lily-shaped flowers 3-5in across, appearing in succession over a period of several weeks. A selection of modern varieties will provide a display of blooms from early spring till late autumn. The plants with their thick fleshy roots are considerably drought-resistant, but a fresh crop of bloom will often appear after heavy summer rains or after a good soaking. Hundreds of named varieties are now grown. 24-60in. VHD or E.

HELLEBORUS (Lenten or Winter roses) Ranunculaceae

Also commonly called 'Christmas Roses' because some species bloom in the Northern Hemisphere in mid-winter. They are shade-loving hardy perennials. The **H. orientalis** forms are the best-known and most common in our country.



H. corsicus—A robust-growing plant with handsome, leathery, glaucous-green, heavily toothed and divided foliage, which produces during winter strong erect stems, each carrying twenty to thirty nodding, yellowish-green, cup-shaped flowers, long-lasting and most decorative when cut. A grand plant for dense shade. 24in. NHE.

H. niger—Mostly grown in the south or where winters are cold and well defined. From the hard, blackish root crowns appear from mid-winter till early spring, before the leaves develop, lovely 2in wide, pure white, campanulate flowers, with central bunches of fine-haired stamens. Blooms are long-lasting on the plant



or when cut, are undamaged by frost or snow, and change to a pinkish tone with age. Plants are rather slow to become well established. (Illustrated.) VHE.

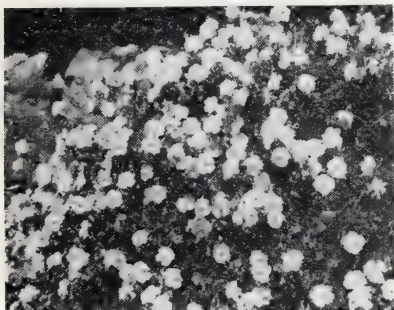
H. orientalis—The common type produces during late winter and early spring soft branching stems, each carrying a number of deep purple-red flowers which open in succession.



The newer, greatly improved and large-flowered forms, as generally offered, embrace a wide range of shades, from white through pinks and rose to purple-reds; most are heavily spotted or splashed with deeper colours. If cut when fully developed, they are quite useful for indoor decorations. (Illustrated.) 15in. VHE.

HELIANTHEMUM (Rock roses)**Cistaceae****H. nummularium (H. vulgare)—**

This is the best-known species and has given rise to a considerable number of attractive single and double-flowered forms. The plants are spreading in habit, forming a densely-twigged plant up to 4ft across, but only a few inches high, and covered



with narrow leaves, green above and greyish beneath. Throughout spring numerous many-flowered erect racemes of small roselike blooms appear above the foliage, almost covering the bush. They are available in white, yellow, light and deep pink, orange, salmon, scarlet and red, either wide-open single blooms, or smaller, rounded full doubles. Excellent for banks, borders or rockeries. These are strictly sub-shrubs, not herbaceous perennials. 4-9in. VHE.

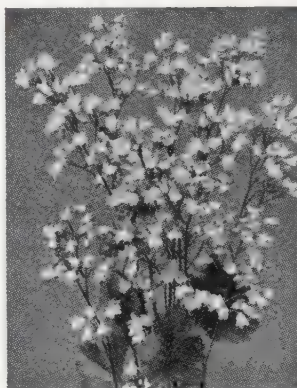
HERBERTIA (Blue tiger flower)**Iridaceae**

H. platensis—A most interesting bulb from South America which produces long bright tangerine-orange bulbs, dormant in winter. During early summer it develops clusters of gladioluslike, heavily-ribbed, dark green leaves, from the centre of which rise erect stems, slightly branched at the top, and carrying dozens of buds which open day by day to display glorious China-blue, three-petalled flowers 4in across. An established clump is quite spectacular. Easy but happier in light soils. 36in. NHD.

HEUCHERA (Coral bells) Saxifragaceae

Well-known old-time favourites, of which the pink or scarlet-red-flowered forms of **H. sanguinea** are the best known. These were mostly grown as border plants, the lobed, heart-shaped basal leaves attached to the rhizomatous surface roots forming a neat edging. During spring and summer, hundreds of erect, thin, leafless stems carry small, bell-shaped flowers, elegantly held on loosely-arranged panicles. An established border is

spectacular in full bloom. The cut flowers are quite useful for indoor



decorations. In recent years some larger-flowered named forms or hybrids have appeared, all of which are desirable hardy perennials, easily grown, but preferring a situation not too wet and soil rather light than heavy. 18-24in. VHE.

HIBISCUS (Mallows)**Malvaceae**

H. moscheutos—There are over 150 known species, but it is the various improved forms which largely interest gardeners for the herbaceous section. This strong-growing species has a hard woody rootstock, from which arise during late spring thick



unbranched stems, furnished with large, oval, slender-pointed leaves. When the full height is reached in late summer a succession of immense, wide-open flowers, 6-10in across, appear near the tops of just about every leaf, and continue throughout the hot weather. Improved strains give us larger flowers than the common

type, with broader overlapping petals. These range in shades through white, pale and deep pinks to scarlet and crimson, often with a deeper throat zoning. They are plants more suited for districts with hot summers. The soft crepelike flowers are not suitable for cutting. 48-72in. VHD.

HIPPEASTRUM (Amaryllis)**Amaryllidaceae**

H. equestre—Although there are many attractive bulbous species, most of which are only half-hardy, the one described here has given rise to the popular large-flowered Dutch and other hybrids cultivated abroad as indoor pot plants, but quite easily grown outside in our country, in any warm, well-drained sunny spot, not subject to very heavy frosts. The bulbs are large, up to 5in across as a maximum when ready to bloom, and prefer to be but half-buried in the soil, the neck and top half protruding.



The broad and fleshy leaves bend outward and downward, and the thick, hollow stems are topped during late spring with two to four wide-open trumpets, 6-10in across, with a second display usually in the autumn. The colours range from pure white through pinks and orange-reds to scarlets and rich crimsons. The pale colours often carry a red stripe down the centre of the petals. The heads of blooms are spectacular and long-lasting when cut. Either pot-grown in colder districts or planted against the warm side of buildings, bulbs bloom freely, provided the soil is rich in compost or decayed animal manure, for the plants are gross feeders. 18in. MHD.

HOSTA (syn. Funkia) (Plantain lily)**Liliaceae**

Easily-grown hardy perennials preferring a damp spot, and therefore eminently suited for growing near water. They are however happy in any good garden soil that does not dry out, and will thrive under trees in quite dense shade. All produce decorative broad leaves 12-18in long,

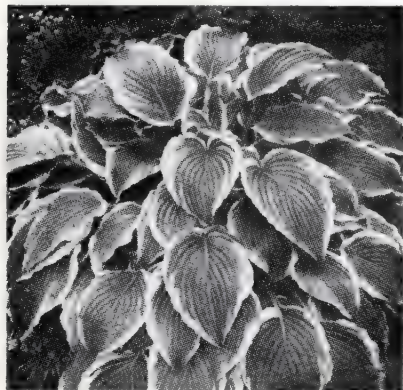
usually heavily ribbed, some variegated or marbled with white, others bluish-green. The cut foliage is much used for indoor decorations and the cut flower spikes are also decorative.

H. fortunei—Very large and handsomely-ribbed heart-shaped leaves, often over 8in wide and 12in long. The pale lilac, open-mouthed funnel-shaped flowers are held in racemes well above the foliage. A spectacularly silvery-margined foliage form is called 'Marginato-alba'. 24in. VHD.

H. glauca (H. sieboldiana)—Dense clumps of overlapping leaves, glaucous-green and velvety in effect. Closely packed racemes of pale lilac-coloured blooms appear early summer. 24in. VHD.



H. lancifolia—The most plentiful of all species with an abundance of slender-pointed, rich green foliage, and six to ten flowered slender scapes of 1½ inches wide, pale lilac trumpets. There is also a variegated foliaged form with inward markings of pale creamy green. 24in. VHD.



H. decorata 'Marginata'—This is said to be the correct name for the handsome foliaged form in which the large green leaves are heavily margined with cream. It is also listed as 'Thomas Hogg' or a form of *H. lancifolia*. Scapes of lilac trumpets. (Illustrated.) 36in. VHD.

H. plantaginea (H. grandiflora)—Broad green ovate leaves up to 18in long, and short, dense racemes of ascending, pure white trumpets, delightfully scented, and produced during autumn. 18in. VHD.

HYMENOCALLIS (syn *Ismene*) (Sacred lily) *Amoryllidaceae*

A genus of bulbs with fleshy roots and long, dish-shaped, straplike leaves. The flower heads appear in late spring. A climate with a hot dry autumn suits them best in order to produce a good spring crop of bloom, otherwise they are quite easily grown. The cup-shaped lilylike, frilly, pure-white trumpets, two to four on a stem, are surrounded by narrow wavy petals, which give the blooms a spidery appearance. Some less common semi-hardy species are grown.



H. calathina—The most common species, whose 4in wide white flowers are green-striped down the centre of the petals. An improved hybrid from this species, called 'Advance', produces larger flowers on taller stems. 18in. MHD.

H. harrisiana—Called the fairy lily. Very narrow, pure white, protruding filaments extend airily from the smaller, funnel-shaped cups. Bulbs rounded and foliage glaucous-green. 12in. MHD.

H. 'Sulphur Queen'—A hybrid resembling *H. calathina*, except that the flowers are soft yellow. 18in. MHD.

INCARVILLEA (Pride of China) *Bignoniaceae*

I. delavayi—This is the best-known species, a valuable hardy perennial. The pronged, thick and fleshy roots indicate a tolerance of dry autumn conditions. In spring the crowns produce a rosette of pinnate foliage, rather fernlike. Each leaf is a foot or more long, and divided into numerous dentate segments. From the centre rise during mid-spring to early summer scapes of blooms each carrying four to twelve trumpet-shaped, rosy-claret, wavy-edged, 3in wide flowers, flared wide open at the mouth. They very much resemble

bignonia blooms. A lower-growing species with larger, rosy-red flowers, only two on a shorter stem, previously



called *I. grandiflora* or *I. brevipes*, are now known as forms of *I. mairei*. 24in. VHD.

INULA *Compositae*

Very easily-grown hardy perennial plants, usually with coarse hairy leaves, and producing in late summer or autumn quantities of finely-rayed yellow daisies on branching stems.



I. afghanica—The giant of the family with massive branching stems and foliage. The very finely-rayed rather drooping orange-yellow flowers are 5in across. A good background plant. (Illustrated.) 60-84in. VHE.

I. orientalis (syn glandulosa)—The best-known species of which a form called 'Hookeri' is the one mostly grown. The wavy-edged, shaggy, deep yellow 3in wide blooms cover the bush in autumn. 42in. VHE.

IRIS *Iridaceae*

This is a most important genus horticulturally, comprising over 200 bulbous, rhizomatous or herbaceous-rooted plants, each section carrying its own hybrids and forms. Only a few popular sections can be described; in any case the bulbous ones belong to the autumn-planting section.

I. BEARDED (Flag irises)

The old purple and white German iris has in the present century yielded to the hand of the hybridist, who has developed a marvellous range of colours and colour combinations in dwarf, intermediate and taller-growing forms. Books and nursery catalogues are devoted to their description and culture. They all produce rhizomes,



that is, a hard broadened stem stock which runs over the surface of the ground. Although very easily grown, all these irises demand good drainage in full sun. The removal in late summer, or before winter, of old or faded leaves to allow the sun to shine in on the roots, not only keeps plants healthy and free from soft root rots, but also encourages a good crop of bloom the following spring. The miniatures, or *I. pumila* class, are useful for the front of borders or the rockery. All bloom in mid-spring. Roots can be transplanted at almost any time of the year, but the correct time is in summer, or soon after blooming. 6-48in. VHE.

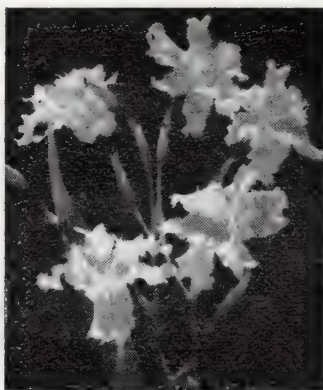
Iris innominata—A fibrous-rooted, low, compact-growing plant, with an abundance of narrow, deep green



leaves, soon forming a strong grassy clump. Throughout early spring till summer, thin stems, each topped with

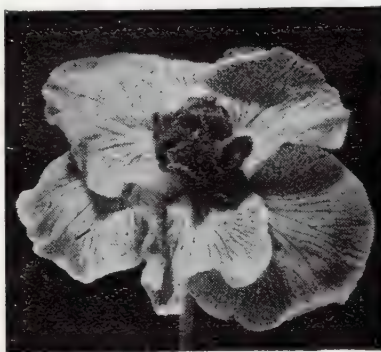
2in wide orchidlike dainty flowers appear just above the foliage. The common type is golden-yellow, but light and deep blues, orange-brown to rusty-red shades occur and many are two-toned or veined. They are very graceful when cut. A sunny well-drained spot is essential, rather dry during autumn, since they resent wet conditions at any stage. 9in. VHE.

I. japonica (syn *I. fimbriata*)—The elegant branching sprays of this dainty crested iris, with its wide-open, pale lavender frilled blooms up to 3in across, rival the choicest of or-



chids. The plant grows naturally in open woodlands in moist soil. The shallow surface-rooting, creeping rhizomes are unable to withstand prolonged droughts. Otherwise they are of easiest culture. (Illustrated.) 18in. VHE.

I. kaempferi (Japanese irises)—Another species which in the hands of hybridists has yielded large-flowered varieties in a fantastic range of colour combinations. Unlike the bearded irises, which prefer a sunny, well-drained, dry situation, these irises demand a position that does not dry out. They thrive to per-



fection in damp ground, heavier moist soils rather than sandy ones, and are happy associated with other water-loving plants such as astilbes

and hostas. They are very attractive planted in clumps alongside ponds or streams. The present-day hybrids give us large, clematis-flowered, wavy-edged blooms 6-10in across, held horizontally on strong erect stems, several buds opening up in succession. Predominant shades are light and deep blues, purple-reds, through to wine shades; most are heavily-veined or netted throughout the petals with deeper colours. Roots are best planted in the autumn, but they can be safely shifted until growth appears in the spring. The crowns however, should be very firmly set. (Illustrated.) 36-60in. VHD.

I. louisiana—Recent improvements by American hybridists have brought the beauty of these lovely irises before the gardening public. They produce hard surface rhizomes with the characteristic swordlike iris foliage, and during spring erect zigzag flower stems appear which carry six to twelve drooping, three-petalled, triangular flowers, each with corresponding erect standards. The blooms are 4-6in across, and occur in many shades of light and deep blues, yellows, orange to rusty-reds; most are veined on the petals with deeper colours. Easily grown in any good garden soil, not dry in the spring, but the natural, ideal conditions are rather boggy, peaty, acid soils, with plenty of summer heat. A delightful cut flower, the plants bloom in early summer. 36-48in. MHE.

I. sibirica—A very hardy easily-grown iris particularly suited for wet positions or heavy soils. Above the abundant deep green foliage appear



numerous erect stems during early summer, which carry two to four, 3-4in wide flowers somewhat resembling narrower petalled bearded irises, or the Dutch bulbous irises. These are usually in pure shades of white, light or deep blue, purple or plum-red. Ideal for planting near ponds. Not as much grown as they should be. (Illustrated.) 36-48in. VHD.

JASOINE**Campanulaceae**

J. perennis—A genus of a dozen or so species of perennials, native to Southern Europe, growing in sandy or rubbly rocky soil, but of easy culture if the soil is well drained.



This best-known species, forms a neat clump of oblong hairy leaves, and during spring and summer produces numerous single-stemmed, two-inch wide composite heads of soft blue, scabious-like flowers. It is a fine front-border hardy perennial and useful for cutting. 12in. VHE.

KNIPHOFIA (Torch lilies) X Liliaceae

Another common name is Red Hot Pokers, but neither name can hardly apply nowadays, as many near-white, yellow, orange and pink varieties are grown, as well as the old fiery



scarlet-red. All are very hardy and easily grown. The fleshy roots which penetrate deep into the soil, indicate

an ability to withstand near-drought conditions after blooming. Happy in any good garden soil in full sun, most varieties bloom from early spring till summer. The cut blooms are very suited for larger indoor decorations, for they are daintier, because of the thinner stems, than the older types. A few of the best modern hybrids and species are:—

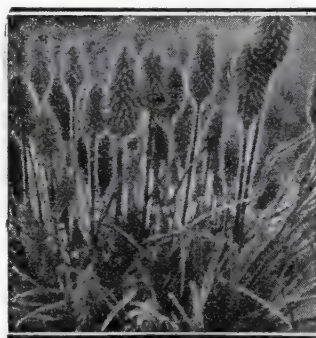
Aloides—A distinct form of *K. uvaria*, with large rounded heads of greenish-yellow, rosy-red tipped flowers which appear very early in the spring. (Illustrated.) 42in. NHE.

Coral Sea—Uniform shade of coral-red, overlaid rose. 36in. NHE.

Crimson Glory—Deep burning scarlet-red on thin stems. Very free-flowering. 30in. NHE.

Earliest of All—Abundance of coral-rose heads during early spring. 30in. (Illustrated.) VHE.

Ernest Mitchell—Handsome spikes of golden yellow in early summer. 48in. VHE.



Jubilee—Distinct salmon-buff shade. 36in. NHE.

Orangeade—Massive heads of brilliant orange-red, golden-orange base. 36in. NHE.

Pinkette—Very free-flowering salmon-pink. 30in. NHE.

Stately—Abundance of soft creamy-white heads. 36in. NHE.

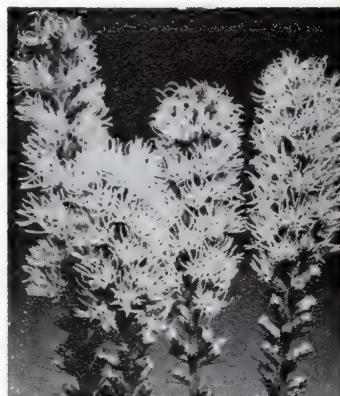
Theo Rubbe—A dwarf bright golden-yellow. 24in. VHE.

Winter Cheer—A selected form of the species *K. praecox*, producing massive heads of fiery orange-scarlet torches from mid-winter till spring. Early blooms can be spoilt by heavy frosts, so a sunny position against a building is desirable when the frosts exceed ten degrees. 48in. MHE.

Winter Gold—This is a provisional name given to a fine late autumn-flowering variety thought at first to be the species *K. ensifolia*, and still offered under this incorrect name. It is a fine garden subject, the tall well-filled heads of rich golden-yellow being quite impressive. 60in.

LIATRIS (Gay feather) Compositae

L. spicata—The best-known of a number of rather similar species, and is rather an old plant in cultivation, but nevertheless is attractive in the garden, good for cutting, and a useful bee plant. The flower stems are densely covered with narrow, grass-like, deep green leaves; the top portion comprises cylindrical spikes of closely packed, finely-rayed rosettes, brilliant lilac-purple in colour. The



compact hard, woody root-stock produces several erect stems of bloom, which open late spring till mid-summer. Taller-growing purple-flowered species, as well as pure white ones, are also grown. 36in. VHD.

LIGULARIA Compositae

L. clivorum—The best-known of a genus of over eighty species. It is a robust-growing herbaceous plant for the back of the border, happy in wet situations. The impressive large kidney-shaped leaves, coarsely toothed, are 10-20in long. The erect flower



stems terminate in a loose corymb of orange and yellow daisylike flowers three inches across, each with a large central disc. A selected form generally grown is called '**Orange King**', and a bronzy-foliaged one is known as *L. clivorum* '**Othello**'. 36in. VHD.

LILIUMS (True lilies)**Liliaceae**

As entire books are devoted to the description and cultivation of this most interesting genus, it is beyond



our scope to furnish more than brief notes. Of the original eighty of more known species, few are now generally cultivated, as the numerous modern hybrids derived from them have in many cases surpassed them in beauty.



The top illustration above is that of a coloured *L. auratum* hybrid, and the one immediately above *L. speciosum*. **Handbook of Bulbs and Perennials** gives full cultural notes as well as a list of the various classes and their varieties grown. Suffice to say that



most liliiums prefer a soil with an acid reaction, and are therefore eminently

suited for growing among ericaceous plants such as azaleas, heaths and rhododendrons. The addition of bush leaf-mould, peat, turfy-loam or any good compost humus will pay off handsomely in results, particularly if well-mixed into poor or heavy soils. Depicted bottom left is one of the newer trumpet-shaped hybrids.

Autumn planting is desirable so that the new roots will be well-established before winter. Bulbs can be reset any time from immediately after flowering until signs of new shoots appear in late spring, but the live roots should never be allowed to dry out after lifting. As a rule, firm young bulbs are to be preferred to the large ones, for they become established much more quickly. Soils can be acidified by dusting with flowers of sulphur, or by an application of acid garden manures generally available. Plant bulbs 4-6in below the surface in light soils, topdressing with old sawdust or similar material to keep the ground reasonably cool. In heavy ground plant on the surface and cover bulbs with 4-6in of soil. Perfect drainage, particularly during the wet winter months, is absolutely essential.

LIMONIUM (Statice) Plumbaginaceae

The annual 'everlastings' are well-known plants, but there are a number of most useful perennials or shrubby species well worthy of cultivation, all producing flower stems with flattish heads of small flowers which remain attractive in a dried condition. All prefer a loose sandy soil in full sun.

L. latifolium — Much-branched leafless stems which carry hundreds of tiny pale lavender flowers, misty and elegant in appearance, and very useful when associated with other flowers. 24in. VHD.



L. roseum (Statice dicksoni)—A shrubby species with thick, deep green, ovate foliage, and 6-10in flower stems, each carrying spreading

panicles of numerous, bright pink, starry flowers, resembling those of a kalmia shrub, and larger than those of any other species. Good drainage essential. (Illustrated.) 18in. MHE.

LINUM (Perennial flax)**Linaceae**

L. flavum—A lesser-known species with bluish-grey foliage and branching heads of nearly 2in wide golden-yellow flowers. 15in. VHE.



L. narbonense—The best-known species, but others very similar, such as *L. perenne*, are grown. These species produce numerous erect, thin wiry stems, much branched and arching at the tops. During late spring and summer an abundance of 1½in wide bright blue wide-open, funnel-shaped flowers appear, a fresh display each day. (Illustrated.) 24in. VHE.

LIRIOPE (Turf lily)**Liliaceae**

L. muscari—A very useful hardy perennial for growing under big trees or in any shady spot, for it can withstand drought more than any other plant. It forms a neat clump with broad grassy foliage, rich deep green,



always neat and tidy, and apparently undamaged by insects or pests. In summer numerous single-stemmed, compact spikes appear. Each carries small lilac-purple flowers, much resembling those of the muscari or grape hyacinth, hence the specific name. 18in. VHE.

LITTONIA (Climbing lily) Liliaceae

L. modesta—The common name is shared by its close relatives, the gloriosas. It likewise produces a dormant fleshy pronged root, from which rise in late spring semi-climbing stems with deep green liliu-like foliage. The tips of the



leaves attenuate and modify to become tendrils. Two-inch wide drooping, bell-shaped, orange-yellow flowers are produced singly on short pedicels, between the axil of the leaves and stem. These appear in early summer and are followed by large seed pods, which when ripe reveal bright orange-red seeds, also quite decorative. Easily grown in full sun with good drainage. 48in. NHD.

LOBELIA Campanulaceae

Everybody knows the popular annuals grown mostly as edging plants, but there are many attractive hardy herbaceous species worthy of cultivation.

L. fulgens 'Queen Victoria'—The best form of this valuable species, developing compact clumps of shining bronzy-red foliage, from which rise during late summer erect, un-



branched, purple-leaved spikes carrying brilliant scarlet-red, lobeliate flowers. The shallow fleshy-rooted clumps should never be allowed to become dry. Overhanging branches of low shrubs or perennials will also cause the crowns to rot. (Illustrated.) 24-36in. VHE.

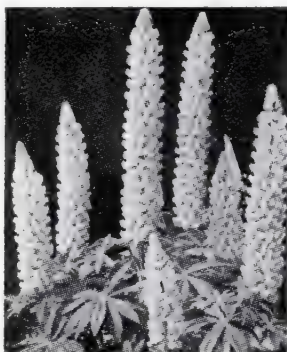
L. laxiflora—A useful species which is nearly always in bloom. Fresh spikes are thrown up from the base throughout the growing season. Each carries about two dozen soft salmon-red trumpet-shaped flowers; the open-mouthed lobes are yellow. Easy and vigorous, useful when cut. 24-36in. MHE.

L. vedrariensis—In habit and growth like **L. fulgens**, except that the flowers on the erect, unbranched flower stems are a rich violet-purple shade. Likewise late summer-flowering. 24in. VHE.

LUPINUS (Lupins) Leguminosae

Lupins are of easiest culture. Plants bloom the first season from late spring and continue into summer, provided old spent heads are removed and plants are not allowed to set seed. A light free soil, dry rather than wet, is preferred—older roots often rot off in heavier ground during winter. They can be happily naturalised in rather poor and open soils such as pumice, shingle or riverbed lands. Plants bloom less freely in warm climates with mild winters.

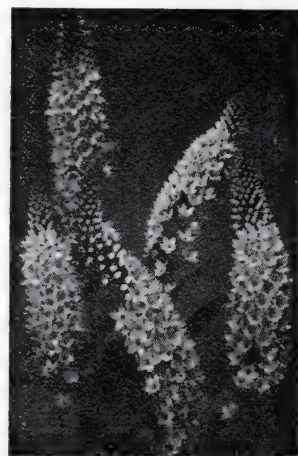
What is of interest to the gardener is the various strains of the herbaceous lupin, which have all been developed from the wild species **L. polyphyllus**. Over many years very fine named varieties have appeared; and then came the Russell Lupins, whose flower spikes are more densely set with blooms. These are available in a very wide range of colours through cream, orange, pinks and rose to scarlets, crimsons, and deep purples, with many two-toned or bi-colours as well. Long lists of named varieties appear in nursery catalogues overseas, but it has been established



that plants of almost equal merit, with just as large a range of colours, can be readily produced from seed, so what is usually offered in this country is a seedling-raised mixture. A dwarf-growing strain of recent introduction is called '**Minarette**', in which the clumps, with the chubby spires, seldom exceed eighteen inches. The ordinary strains grow 36-48in. VHD.

LYCHIMACHIA Primulaceae

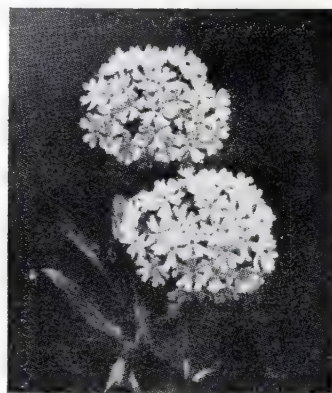
L. clethroides—A little-known very hardy perennial, but popular in Europe. It soon spreads into a strong clump producing numerous, unbranched, pencil-thick stems topped



with small 'pokerlike', 6in long racemes of pure white flowers bending gracefully at the tips. They are useful when cut, and the autumn foliage is particularly fine. 30in. VHD.

LYCHNIS Caryophyllaceae

L. chalcidonica—Commonly known as the Maltese or Jerusalem cross, because of the shape of the brilliant scarlet, four-petalled phloxlike flowers which appear on rounded heads during late spring and summer. This is



an old-time favourite that makes a brilliant display in the garden. A spectacular double-red-flowered form is sometimes available. (Illustrated.) 24in. VHE.

L. 'Haagiana'—Of hybrid origin, this brilliant-flowered strain produces an abundance of 2in wide ragged-edged flowers, in shades of scarlet, flame and salmon, held on short, erect, round-headed spikes. A somewhat

similar hybrid strain, called '**Arkwrightii**', raised from *L. chalcidonica*, gives an even wider range of colours.



Both are comparatively short-lived perennials, but last longer if old spent heads are removed. Amazingly showy. 12in. VHE.

LYTHRUM (Loosestrife) Lythraceae

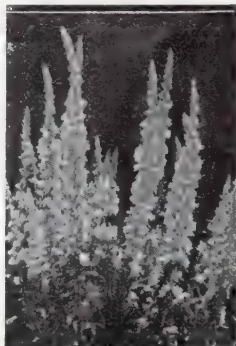
The various species are mostly denizens of marshy ground—some even grow in water—but they are quite happy in any good garden soil that never becomes really dry. They are therefore of particular value for establishing alongside ponds or streams.

L. salicaria—The best-known species, vigorous, quick-growing, and free flowering. The common species, not generally cultivated, is purple-flowered, but the various selected



named forms are popular garden plants, producing throughout summer numerous tapering 'fingers' of tightly packed flowers, held well above the much-branched woody-stemmed bush. The popular varieties grown are '**Dropmore Purple**', brilliant deep rosy-purple, '**Morden's Pink**', deep rosy-pink, and '**Pritchardi**', which gives florets of fuchsia-pink flowers. 48in. VHD.

L. virgatum '**Rose Queen**'—A selected form of a distinct species; the numerous, closely-packed spikes of small mallow flowers combine to provide a pyramidal bush entirely



covered with these deep pink flowers. Classed among 'the world's one hundred best perennials'. Produces a hard woody root-stock. (Illustrated.) 36in. VHD.

MECONOPSIS

Papaveraceae

M. betonicifolia (*M. baileyi*)—This is the fabulous Tibetan poppy, which unfortunately can be successfully grown only by the favoured few. It delights in cool-rooting woodland conditions, sheltered from winds, which would otherwise damage the



large, hairy, deep green leaves, or well-furnished leafy flower stems. They grow at an altitude of 10,000 feet and above where it is very cold in winter. So the ideal conditions are: Semi-shady woodland conditions in free rubbly bush soil, shelter from winds, and preferably a climate with a cold winter. The 4in wide, saucer-shaped flowers, six to thirty on a stem, are the purest sky-blue imaginable. These appear in early summer. Spent flowering crowns die out after blooming, but often small side shoots carry on. This plant is not happy in warmer climates. 24-48in. VHD.

MONARDA (Bergamot) Labiatae

M. didyma—The deeper colour forms of this hardy perennial species are the only ones usually grown. They soon form spreading shallow-rooted clumps from which rise in late summer numerous erect stems, lightly branched at the tops, each carrying clusters of gaping wide-mouthed,



many narrow-petalled flowers about 3in across. Those usually grown are '**Huntsman**', fiery-scarlet, '**Salmon Queen**', salmon-pink, and '**Violacea**', deep rosy-purple, but many other intermediate shades are grown. They are fine plants for naturalising, planting alongside ponds or in semi-shady woodlands, but hardy and easy anywhere if the roots are not allowed to dry out. 36-48in. VHE.

MONTBRETIA

Iridaceae

Near-hardy cormous bulbs, the improved hybrids are a great advance on the older small-flowered types, but not as popular as they used to be, or as they deserve to be. Erect gladioluslike stems, clothed with similar deep green ribbed foliage,



terminal branching heads of 2-4in wide flowers which open up in succession during summer. They continue over a considerable period and are very useful when cut. Plants do better in a moist position, or rather the blooms are better and larger if clumps are kept moist at flowering

time. Colours range through yellows and orange to brick-reds, and many have central darker zonings. The variety '**Star of the East**' is one of the best pure orange-yellows and '**Mrs. Emily McKenzie**' is an attractive orange-red with a conspicuous brownish-red centre. However, a dozen or more good quality larger-flowered hybrids are grown. 24-30in. NHE.

MYOSOTIDIMUM

Boraginaceae

M. hortensia—Known as 'Chatham Island', or giant forget-me-not, this lovely half-hardy perennial is seldom seen outside New Zealand. It produces with age thick cylindrical fleshy



stems which creep along the surface of the ground, and very large and deeply veined, dark glossy-green leaves a foot or more across. During mid-spring, erect, stout flower stems carry large, terminal, dense corymbose heads of bright blue heavy textured flowers, paler at the edges. A semi-shady situation seems to suit it best, although it grows naturally among rocks near the sea. 18in. MHE.

NEOMARICA

Iridaceae

N. caerulea—A valuable irislike perennial with persistent, erect and



straight, soft green leaves, and during summer, erect scapes, lightly

branched at the top, carrying numerous pointed buds which open up each morning to display delicate 4in wide triangular, sky-blue flowers, the three broad horizontal petals and three smaller erect ones attached to a central cup. An established clump in full bloom is quite spectacular. The flowers, like the related 'tigris', last one day, and are not therefore suited for cutting. 36in. NHE.

NEPETA (Catmint or Catnip) Labiatae

N. 'Faassenii'—This is the correct name for the well-known catmint, now discovered to be of hybrid origin. It is a very hardy plant, much used for bold edgings to large borders, and is often established on tops of banks or walls, for it can withstand considerable drought. The small, wrinkled, grey-green foliage yields a pleasant pungent odour, and the numerous thin flower spikes, produced all summer and autumn, carry hundreds of small, pale violet-blue flowers. Cut back established plants to ground level each winter. 12in. VHE.

N. grandiflora 'Blue Beauty'—The best hybrid yet raised, with jagged spearlike foliage and numerous spikes of clear lavender-blue flowers produced from late spring till autumn. The raiser gave this plant the cumbersome name of '**Souvenir d'Andre Chaudron**', but the Americans have renamed it '**Blue Beauty**'. A useful perennial for the herbaceous border. 36in. VHE.

OENOTHERA (Evening primrose)

Onagraceae

O. fruticosa—The best-known and most popular of some 200 species. The selected named forms are valuable hardy perennials which bloom over a long period. The basal clump



of purple-green leaves gives rise to bushy, twiggy stems, each carrying an abundance of wide-open convolvulus-shaped flowers, bright yellow in the common type. A selected extremely free-flowering form is called '**Yellow River**'; another, in which the curiously pointed and folded buds are deep-red, is known as '**Firewicks**'. 12-18in. VHE.

PAEONIA (Paeony roses: Paeonies)

Paeoniaceae

The hardy herbaceous paeonies, with their deeply penetrating fleshy roots, are among our most desirable and longest-lived of all perennials. They are gross feeders, preferring good rich deep soil, and old beds should be topdressed each winter



with good well-decayed compost. They do not flourish or bloom freely in warmer climates, but a cold winter and heavy soil rich in compost, rather than a light or sandy one. Constant topdressings of balanced garden manures will help in light soils, where the necessary nitrogenous elements are inclined to leach out because of constant rains. Plants are best replanted in late summer, but in any case newly-set plants usually take at least two years to become sufficiently established to bloom freely. There are literally hundreds of named varieties on the market, both single and double-flowered, embracing many shades and combinations of cream, salmon, soft and deep pinks, through scarlet to reds, crimson and violet-purples. Excellent long-lasting cut flowers. 24-36in. VHD.

PAPAVER (Poppies)

Papaveraceae

P. orientale—Of the numerous known species, this is the one of greatest interest to garden lovers. The present day named varieties are a revelation to those who see them for the first time. They produce from the deep-rooting fleshy crown, from late spring till summer, erect, usually unbranched hairy stems and leaves, topped with wide-open, poppylike, crepe-textured flowers 6-10in across. They are available in various shades of pink to salmon, rose, orange, scarlet, crimson, and wine-red, some with edges of petals banded with a deeper shade. If the cut stems are bruised and inserted for a few seconds in boiling water, these spectacular blooms last several days. This flowering period is extended if the spent flowerheads are removed as soon as petals fall. A

free open soil in full sun is preferred. The resting period is autumn, when roots are best transplanted. A few of the best newer varieties are as follows (most grow 24-30in tall, VHD.):—

Burgundy—Deep mahogany-brown.
China Boy—Brilliant orange with white base.



Dubloon—Semi-double tangerine orange. (Illustrated.)

Empress of India—Intense dark red.

Lavender Giant—Enormous pale lavender.

Pinnacle—Snow-white edged apricot.

Raspberry Queen—Bright cerise-rose.

Showgiri—Beautiful clear pink, maroon black centre.

Tanager—Immense scarlet-red.

PENTSTEMON Scrophulariaceae

An interesting genus of over 150 species. All the wild ones are from North America and are most attractive garden plants. Most are hardy, woody-stemmed plants with tubular or trumpet-shaped flowers, held on



loosely arranged spikes, and produced throughout spring and summer. They are also very useful and decorative when cut.

P. barbatus—A well-known old-time favourite with elegant slightly branched stems of slender, tubular carmine-rose bells. 36-50in. NHE.

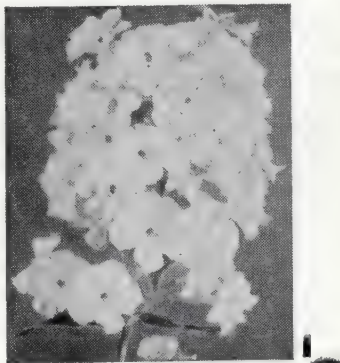
P. 'Gloxiniodes'—The name is given to a strain of large-flowered hybrids, also called gloxinia-flowered pentstemons. Numerous short spikes of 1in wide bells, 2in long, in various shades of pinks, scarlets, crimson and purples, appear in late spring and summer. Mostly offered in mixture from seed, but cutting-raised, selected named varieties are also offered. Cut back bushes heavily each winter. 36in. NHE.

P. scouleri—This species and a somewhat similar one called **P. diffusus** produces from a spreading root-stock erect spikes of long narrow, tubular flowers in a mauve-blue shade. Another elegant species called **P. heterophyllus** produces spikes of near-blue flowers, very dainty and attractive. 18in. NHE.

PHLOX (Perennial phlox)

Polemoniaceae

P. paniculata (P. decussata)—This is the name of the wild purple-flowered 'tree phlox', from which all our popular named varieties have been derived. Of recent years the hybridists throughout the world have



developed still larger-flowered types, more dwarf in habit. There are now dozens of excellent varieties. The plants are of the easiest of culture, but will not tolerate very dry conditions, particularly during the flowering period. In very exposed positions, or where a still lower-growing plant is desired, the young spring shoots should be pinched out at the tips when about 6in tall. The first blooms on established plants appear in late spring, and a second late summer crop can be expected if the heads are removed as soon as flowers fade. Only a few of the best and most distinct varieties grown are described. 18-24in. VHD.

Argosy—Distinct light mauve, crimson eye.

C. van der Berg—The best large-flowered lavender-blue.

Brigadier—Brilliant orange-red, crimson eye.

Endurance—Distinct lavender-blue.

Cecil Hamburg—Rich glowing salmon-orange.

George Stipp—Massive heads of candy-pink.

Mia Ruys—Sparkling icy-white, cream eye.

Mother of Pearl—Delicate soft shell-pink.

Sir John Falstaff—Enormous heads of salmon-pink.

Spitfire—Brilliant salmon-orange flame.

Starfire—The most dazzling crimson-red.

PHLOX (Moss or Rock phlox)

Polemoniaceae

A distinct section of prostrate-growing species and hybrids, eminently suited for growing in rockeries, edging of borders, trailing over banks or for planting in any old chinks in rock walls. Plants are very drought-resistant but require full sun. In early spring the compact mass of



small green leaves is entirely covered with small five petalled flowers. The display is most spectacular. A dozen or more named varieties and species are grown. 4in. VHE.

Betty—Bright rose pink.

Nelsoni—Pure white, fine for contrast.

Oakington Blue—Soft lavender-blue spikes.

Temiscaming—Brilliant purple-red.

Vivid—Beautiful pure soft pink.

PHORMIUM (New Zealand flax)

Liliaceae

The coloured foliated forms, particularly those more dwarf-growing than the common types, are deservedly popular—they are much used in modern landscaping with rock work, and are grown among different types of stone aggregate. They withstand adverse conditions of wet or dry, in full sun or shade, and are also most accommodating pot or tub plants for the patio.

P. colensoi 'Tricolor'—One of the most admired forms of this compact lower-growing mountain flax. The striking green and white striped leaves are also margined with red. 36in. NHE.



P. tenax 'Bronze Baby'—The lowest-growing form with deep purple-bronze leaves, most useful for winter decorations. Another similar form, slightly taller in growth, is called **P. tenax 'Rubrum'**. (Illustrated.) 24in. NHE.

P. tenax 'Variegatum'—A form with silvery-cream stripes down the large rigid leaves. 60in. NHE.

P. tenax 'Williamsii'—A vigorous broad-leaved form with outstanding creamy-white variegation. The ends of the leaves drooping downwards distinguishes the true variety. 60in. NHE.

PHYGELIUS (Cape figwort)

Scrophulariaceae

P. capensis—A South African shrubby perennial with deeply veined fuchsia-like foliage, and open branching heads of narrow tubular, pendant, bright scarlet pentstemonlike flowers,



produced in pairs, each with protruding stamens. A soft strawberry pink-flowered species is called **P. aquilis**. They are valuable plants for the herbaceous border, as they bloom over a long period well into the autumn. 36in. NHE.

PHYSALIS (Bladder cherry: Chinese lantern) Solanaceae

P. franchettii—A useful plant for growing in the shade; it spreads quickly in loose free soils, but is easily kept in control. Numerous single unbranched stems, furnished with large light-green leaves, carry near the top insignificant white flowers which in autumn develop into 2in wide bladderlike Cape gooseberries, in a brilliant shade of orange-scarlet.



They remain on the stems during winter, long after the leaves have fallen, but are mostly used for indoor decorations, wired on to twiggy branches or made up into other attractive winter decorations. The brilliant papery outer case enclose the central tomato-red fruits, and retain their colour for a long time. 24in. VHD.

PHYSOSTEGIA (Obedient plant)

Labiatae

P. virginiana—This species, with its very attractive colour forms, is thus named because the tubular flowers are so hinged to the main stem that they remain at the angle to which



they are turned, as if pivot-jointed. Erect flower stems, lightly branched at the top, carry numerous, small, snapdragonlike flowers. The common

type is orchid-purple, but in the form mostly grown called '**Vivid**', the flowers are nearer true pink. A pure white-flowered one is called '**Alba**'. Cut stems are quite long lasting and decorative. The plants bloom from summer through to autumn. 36in. VHE.

PLATYCODON (Balloon flower)

Campanulaceae

P. grandiflora—A variable species, obtainable in dwarf and taller-growing forms. The thick, fleshy roots, increasing slowly in size and never spreading, suggest a plant tolerant of dry conditions. The elegantly branched stems carry 3in wide wide-open, five-petalled blooms, resembling inflated balloons while in bud, hence the common name. These appear



throughout summer and autumn, and although the predominant shade is deep rich blue, paler and deeper shades occur, as do white and soft pink ones. Many are delicately veined in the petals. A good hardy easily grown plant, and of some value when cut. 24in. VHD.

POLIANTHES (Tuberose)

Amaryllidaceae

P. tuberosa—A well-known tuberous-rooted plant. Each crown is surrounded by numerous smaller



pointed offsets. The central crown alone blooms the following spring or

summer, sending up an erect, stout stem, the top portion of which produces 2in wide, very waxy-petalled, strongly sweet-scented flowers, glistening white, faintly suffused with pink. A double-flowered form, called 'The Pearl' is the one usually grown, the individual blooms are much employed by florists for bridal bouquets and other similar uses. Each stem carries up to thirty buds which open up in succession or in water after being cut. Successful growers can arrange to produce supplies of bloom over a period of six to nine months. 24in. MHD.

POLYANTHUS (*Polyanthus primrose*)

Primulaceae

These well-known plants belong to the large primula genus. There has been a great advance in recent years in size of bloom and range of colours. The American Pacific strain is now well known. Plants revel in good rich, open and free soil, to which has been added decayed animal manure or compost. They prefer semi-shade and a position that does not dry out quickly. Early autumn planting is essential, either with seedling-raised plants or divisions of old clumps, in order to have the plants well-established for the spring display of bloom. Present day shades include light and deep blues through creams, orange, pinks, to flame and crimson, with many intermediate shades and bicolours. The individual blooms usually are ruffled at the edges, and often measure 3in across, six to twelve on strong, erect stems. 9-18in. VHE.

POLYGONATUM (*Solomon seal*)

Liliaceae

P. grandiflorum—A useful old-time hardy perennial, particularly suited for growing in the shade or under large deciduous trees. It produces



1in round underground tuberous stems, from the tips of which rise single unbranched stems arching at the top, and clothed in pairs with soft green leaves. During late spring the top portion produces drooping clusters of 2in long pure

white, waxy-textured bells, which hang down below the leaves. Cut stems are quite decorative, and last a worthwhile period. 36in. VHD.

POTENTILLA

Rosaceae

The herbaceous section of this large genus is not as well represented in this country as it might be; the shrubby species are better known. Several wild species are grown, including a number of low-growing subjects suited for the rockery. Those used in the herbaceous border are geumlike plants with thin branched



stems, rather sprawling in habit, so wire hoop supports are usefully employed, unless planted close to other erect-growing perennials. The flowers are either single or double, the best-known variety is a brilliant double-flowered orange called 'William Rollinson'. The 2in. wide wavy-petalled flowers continue to appear over a long period. (Illustrated.) Yellow, red and crimson-maroon hybrids are cultivated also. 18in. VHE.

PRIMULA (Species)

Primulaceae

These beautiful hardy perennial species, native to the alpine areas of China and the Himalayas, are generally considered to be cold climate plants, or happy only in shady moist positions in warmer areas. It has been proved, however, that provided ample moisture is available in conditions that suit astilbes, Japanese irises and similar so-called bog-plants, that they can be successfully grown almost anywhere. In the better-known candelabra-type species, the large deeply wrinkled leaves lie flat on the ground, encircling the central crown, and from this rise scapes with whorls of umbels or flowers in tiers one above the other. Several of these scapes of bloom appear during mid-spring.

They are ideal plants for associating with azaleas and rhododendrons, or for naturalising under big trees. They are all the more desirable because they are easily grown where condi-

tions are suitable. Only a few better-known species are mentioned, but there are also a number of the most delightful hybrid strains.

P. bulleyana—Tiers of flowers in shades of yellow, orange to tangerine, provide a brilliant display. 24in. VHD.



P. denticulata—Rounded balls of bloom 2in across appear during mid-spring. The usual colour is soft lilac, but white, mauve, purple and near crimson forms are also grown. (Illustrated.) 12in. VHD.

P. heladoxa—Tier upon tier of bright yellow flowers frequently grow to 36in. VHD.

P. japonica—Whorls of deep crimson-red flowers, although pale shades also occur. 24in. VHD.



P. pulveralenta—A robust-growing species, one of the easiest to grow in this candelabra-flowered type, the colours being usually red with a deeper crimson or purple eye. (Illustrated.) 30in. VHD.

PULSATILLA (*Pasque flower*)

Ranunculaceae

P. vulgaris—Until recently known as *Anemone pulsatilla*. One of the first hardy perennials to bloom in the spring, it produces 3in wide, cup-

shaped flowers on single hairy stems. The colour of the usual type is bishop-violet, but paler and deeper shades to purple-red occur also. The handsome feathery foliage soon follows the display of bloom; the flower



heads later develop into decorative rounded seed heads of silken hairs, and are useful when cut. Easily grown but a shady cool spot should be selected in a hot district. 15in. VHD.

PYRETHRUM (Painted ladies)

Compositae

The present-day much improved hybrids are among our finest of spring-flowering hardy perennials, and are highly rated also for the continued supply of cut blooms which they furnish. From the neat rounded clump of much-divided, fernlike foliage, rise erect, usually unbranched



stems, topped with 3-5in wide petalled daisies, either single, peony-centred, or full double flowered with finely-rayed petals. These appear mid-spring, and if spent blooms are removed, continue throughout summer until early autumn, provided the position is not too dry. Slugs and snails are very fond of the new young foliage, particularly in freshly set plants, but the pests are easily controlled. 24-36in. VHE.

RUDBECKIA (Cone flower) Compositae

The golds of autumn are enhanced by the various hardy free-flowering species of the genus, only a few of

which are generally grown here. They resemble other genera that are also given the common name of sun-flowers, with their large, full-petalled, golden-yellow daisylike flowers. This group is distinguished by the high central cone of green, brown or purple-brown.

R. nitida 'Herbstsonne'—A German-raised form, the name meaning 'autumn sun'. Large deep green glossy foliage, and stately branching heads of 5in wide primrose-yellow flowers, each with a high central bright green cone. A most useful background perennial. 72-96in. VHD.



R. speciosa (syn R. newmannii)—One of our best semi-dwarf-growing late summer and autumn-flowering perennials, which forms a neat bush, well-furnished with single, full and heavy-petalled 4in daisies, each with a high purple-brown or black central cone. Useful when cut and has a prolonged flowering season. (Illustrated.) 30in. VHD.

SALVIA

Labiatae

Our herbaceous border would be considerably the poorer without the numerous blue and purple-flowering species that belong to this genus. They are not particularly long-lasting when cut, but the display in the garden continues during summer and autumn over a long period.

S. azurea—Numerous erect stems with terminal floral whorls of bright blue flowers, providing a spectacular autumn display, and valuable when associated with the numerous gold and yellow-flowered perennials. 48in. VHD.

S. haematodes—A vigorous growing species with rosettes of hairy soft green leaves, and branching terminal whorls of bluish-violet flowers forming large panicles during early autumn continuing till autumn if spent heads are removed. 48in. VHD.

S. leucantha—A valuable very late autumn-flowering perennial with sage green leaves, silvery beneath, and whorls of woolly, bicolour, lavender-violet and lavender-blue 'fingers',

semi-drooping on arching stems. Useful when cut. 36in. MHE.



S. officinalis—This is the common sage plant of which there are several attractive variegated foliage forms, much used for a ground cover in rose beds or among shrubs. In **S. officinalis 'Aurea'** the leaves are margined gold, and in **S. officinalis 'Tricolor'** the variegated purplish leaves are marked with cream and pink. 9in. VHE.

S. superba (syn. nemerosa)—A hybrid salvia forming a compact bush with numerous erect floral whorls of violet blue bracts, which remain attractive over a long period. Several other forms are grown of this summer and autumn-flowering drought-resistant perennial. 24. VHD.



S. patens—One of the best low-growing blue-flowered perennials, producing over a long period erect stems carrying 2in tubular flowers of rich deep blue. A variant with soft cornflower-blue flowers is called '**Cambridge Blue**'. They form tuberous roots. (Illustrated.) 18in. NHD.

SANDERSONIA (Golden lily of the valley) Liliaceae

S. aurantiaca—The single species belonging to this genus is closely related to the gloriosas and littonias, likewise producing fleshy tuberous roots completely dormant in the winter. The erect single stems, liliunlike in foliage, carry bright orange-yellow lanterns, each about 1in across, and held on short stems just above the leaves on the top portion of the stem. These appear late December and are most decora-



tive and long lasting when cut. Full sun, good drainage, and light, free soil preferred. 18in. MHD.

SANGUISORBA (Poterium) Rosaceae

S. obtusa—A welcome addition to the perennial border because it blooms during late summer when the charming soft rosy-pink, bottlebrush-like 'fingers' nod upon thin elegant,



lightly branching stems. These are produced well above the handsome, deep green, serrated-edged foliage. The roots are leathery and tough, being difficult to divide up, but pieces will grow if firmly planted. 30in. VHD.

SCABIOSA (Perennial pincushion Flower) Dipsaceae

S. anethifolia—A procumbent, strong-growing species which soon forms a spreading clump 4-6ft across, with hairy grey-green scalloped foliage. During spring and summer, it produces numerous erect stems 6-9in high, topped singly with 3in wide wavy-petalled flowers in shades of lavender, blue and rose. The best colour forms are raised from cuttings.

It is a good bank plant for dry sunny positions, and is also happy in light or sandy soils. Useful when cut. 12in. NHE.



S. caucasica 'Blue Mountain'—The most popular form of this valuable species, producing a continual display of bloom throughout the growing season. Frilly petalled, deep sky-blue flowers up to 4in across, each with a central cushion of stamens, are held on single or lightly branched stems. It is a lovely colour, admirably suited for indoor decorations and a most valuable contribution to the herbaceous border. Other named forms are cultivated in large quantities in Europe for the cut flower market. Of easy culture, but preferring an alkaline soil rather than an acid one, so an application of lime is beneficial. 18in. VHE.

SCHIZOSTYLIS (Winter ixia) Iridaceae

S. coccinea—This South African perennial with its short, erect, gladioluslike foliage soon forms a



strong clump, producing flower stems with wide-open, starry, ixia-like flowers. These are 2in across, brilliant scarlet-red, and open up in succession two or three at a time. Although odd spikes can appear any time of the year, the main display is from late autumn till spring. A pink-flowered form is called 'Mrs. Hegarty', a superior form 'Viscountess Byng', and a recently-discovered pure white carries the paradoxical name **S. coccinea 'Alba'**, which means 'S. red, white'. Plants will thrive in wet or even soggy conditions. Flower stems are useful cut. 18in. NHE.

SEDUM (Stone crop) Crassulaceae

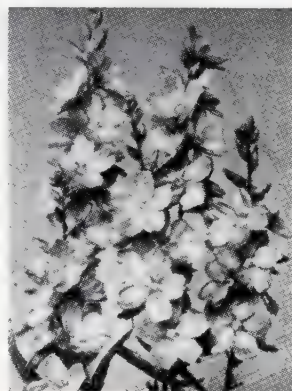
S. spectabile 'Brilliant'—Most of the numerous species grown are rock or alpine plants, but this selected form of the taller-growing one is a useful hardy perennial for a sunny rather dry position. The thick stems have fleshy glaucous-green leaves, and are topped with a compact, four to six-inch wide umbel of tiny flowers.



This form is a bright rosy-crimson-purple, long-lasting in bloom. Another variety, called 'Autumn Joy', produces heads of salmon-rose flowers. Both are useful late autumn-flowering plants, withstanding the hardest of conditions. 24in. VHE.

SIDALCEA (Prairie mallow) Malvaceae

S. malvaeflora—This hardy species, with its erect flower spikes of wide-



open, mallowlike, crepelike flowers, has given rise to several selected

colour forms. Some of the best grown are 'Scarlet Beauty', deep amaranth-pink, 'Pink Beauty', rosy red, and 'Sussex Beauty', clear satin pink. From a clump of deep green, palmate, partly cleft leaves rise these numerous flower stems, terminating in branching pyramidal racemes of blooms appearing during summer or autumn. The spectacular display is short and the blooms are not suitable for cutting. 42in. VHE.

SOLIDAGO (Golden rod) Compositae

The old-time tall-growing wild species, *S. canadensis*, with its branching terminal panicles of tiny

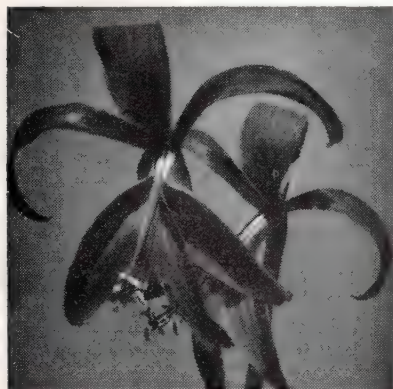


golden-yellow flowers produced in late autumn, has given place to the more elegant lower-growing hybrids. These varieties produce branching plummy heads of bloom above the soft green foliage.

'Golden Shower', as illustrated, produces arching sprays of tiny deep golden flowers, 'Cloth of Gold' has more plummy heads of gold, and 'Peter Pan' has elegant branching heads of yellow. About a dozen good newer hybrids are now in cultivation, all very attractive, valuable autumn-blooming perennials. 24-36in. VHD.

SPREKELIA (Jacobean lily) Amaryllidaceae

S. formosissima — The single species, with its long-necked 2in wide, rounded, black-skinned bulb,



produces in spring, just as the deep green, straplike leaves appear, fleshy stems, each holding an orchidlike vivid crimson-scarlet flower 5in across. The three elongated upper petals are held erect, and the three lower ones enclose the stamens. Easily grown in any sunny well-drained situation, an established clump provides an arresting display. 15in. NHD.

STOKESIA (Stokes' aster) Compositae

S. laevis—This low-growing hardy perennial gives us finely-rayed double cornflowerlike blooms 4-6in across,



on lightly branched stems. The usual colour is lavender-lilac-blue, but named selected varieties are grown with a tendency to give a nearly true blue shade, of which 'Blue Danube' is the best known. Of easy culture, and resisting dry conditions, it blooms over a long period. This plant, as with the pyrethrums, resents being over-shaded by other plants. Useful when cut. 18in. NHE.

STRELITZIA (Bird of Paradise)

Musaceae

S. reginae—This best-known and most popular species thrives in any



good deep rich soil in a sunny spot, where the quaint heads of bloom begin to appear in early spring and throughout the summer. The stiff, concave, cannalike foliage remains constant throughout the season, and the ½in wide fleshy roots then penetrate deeply into the soil, suggesting that they are counteracting drought conditions. The terminal flowers, resting horizontally on tall stems, like a bird poised for flight, are bright orange-yellow with luminous blue-purple, and a deeper violet shade at the base. These cut stems are highly decorative and long-lasting in water. Pot-grown plants as usually sold, require to become well-established before blooms can be expected, which is usually two or three years. 48in. HHE.

THALICTRUM (Meadow rue)

Ranunculaceae

T. delavayi—Better known as *T. diptercarpum*, this is the best of some 130 species, although others such as the feathery purple-plumed



T. aquilegifolium, are also worth growing. This dainty *T. delavayi* produces open panicles of small lilac-mauve flowers, each with a central bunch of conspicuous creamy central tassels. There is also a double-flowered form called 'Hewitt's Double', and a pure white-flowered one 'Album'. All are highly valued for indoor decorations. 72in. VHD.

TIGRIDIA (Jockey cap) Iridaceae

T. pavonia—The wild species produce on short terminal branching stems, the three-petaled flowers, extending from a central bowl or cup, each 4-6in across, and in a vivid shade of reddish-orange. A dozen or more other named colour forms vary from cream, through white, yellow, lilac, pinks, rose, crimson to purple-red; some are spotted or marked, others are in self colours. These appear above the heavily ribbed, gladioluslike, deep green foliage during summer and autumn, and though they open for about one day, fresh

blossoms open up over quite a lengthy period. Established clumps in full bloom are quite spectacular, but of



course the flowers are of no value when cut, except in float bowls just for the day, in the same way as hemerocallis are often used. Of easy culture, but full sun and good drainage is essential. A sandy soil is ideal. 24in. NHD.

TRADESCANTIA (Spider wort)

Commelinaceae

T. virginiana—This species, or strictly group of hybrids, has given rise to a number of named garden forms. Although they are hardy perennials they are not as popular as they should be, for they continue in bloom over a long period. The branching flower stems rise above the



broad grassy leaves, and carry numerous, three-petaled, triangular flowers 2in wide, and available in shades of pale to deep blue, rosy-purple, also white and pale shades veined more deeply. Although each bloom lasts but the day, the continued fresh display over many weeks is simply amazing. Quite hardy and of easiest culture; plants withstand dry conditions. 18in. VHD.

TRICYRTUS (Toad lily) Liliaceae

T. hirta—An erect-growing perennial from Japan, with liliunlike, softly hairy, deeply ribbed foliage clothing the single canelike stems; the flowers appear at the top during

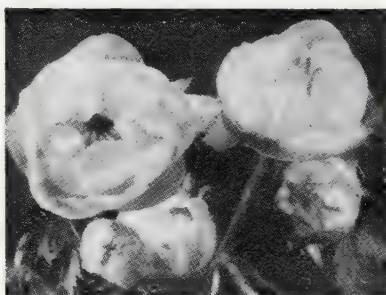
late autumn in branching groups or clusters. These blossoms are six-petaled, open bell-shaped, about 2in across, pale lilac, heavily spotted with purple, thus earning the common name of toad lily. Cut stems in bloom are highly decorative, and much valued because they bloom so late in autumn. Several named varieties of hybrid origin in varying shades of rosy-purple and lilac-rose are sometimes available. Easy of culture but shelter from winds and good drainage are essential. 30in. NHE.



TROLLIUS (Globe flower)

Ranunculaceae

Valuable hardy perennials which delight in a free, open soil that never becomes really dry. Under such conditions a continued display of bloom can be expected throughout the growing season. As with the pyrethrums and other shallow fibrous-rooted



plants, a cool root run is essential for maximum results. The ranunculus-like palmate foliage is much divided and a rich deep green. Erect, lightly-branched stems develop in the usual species, with globe-shaped, 2-3in wide balls of lemon-yellow to deepest orange flowers. Fresh heads of bloom continue to appear if old spent heads are removed.

T. 'Golden Globe'—The best-known form of a group of hybrids with globular shaped blossoms which range in shades from soft yellow as in this variety, to deep orange. (Illustrated.) 36in. VHD.

T. ledebourii—A distinct species from Siberia with open cupped-shaped, deep orange-coloured blossoms, spreading segments, lobed and toothed, and



a central bunch of protruding stamens. A selected form is known as 'Golden Queen'. This species and its forms are more happy in warmer climates than the 'Golden Globe' forms (illustrated). 30in. VHD.

TULBAGHIA

Liliaceae

T. fragrans—A useful half-hardy plant, with a thick and fleshy root stock, which indicates it is capable of withstanding drought conditions. It produces abundant grey-green, narcissuslike foliage, and during winter and early spring numerous 12in



scapes, each carrying a dozen or more 2in long tubular flowers, starry at the mouth, and of a unique shade of soft violet. Although easily grown in the open with medium frosts, it is a plant that happily adapts itself to semi-shade. It is ideal for growing under large deciduous trees. There is also a pure white-flowered form called 'Alba', very useful for cutting, and is long-lasting in water. (Illustrated.) 15in. HHE.

T. violacea—Similar in every way to **T. fragrans**, except that the flower umbels are deep lilac-mauve, and carry a strong garlic odour when cut. Although much hardier and established clumps are quite attractive in the garden, it is therefore not suitable for indoor decoration. 18in. MHE.

URCEOLINA (syn Pentlandia)**Amaryllidaceae**

U. peruviana—Only the one species belongs to this interesting genus. It forms a 2in wide rounded black-skinned bulb, and during spring before the straplike deep, shining green



leaves appear, erect nerinelike scapes quickly develop, each topped with two to six pendant, brilliant coral-red, urn-shaped tubular flowers about 2in long. An established clump is quite impressive; the cut stems are decorative and long lasting. 15in. NHD.

VALLOTA (Scarborough lily)**Amaryllidaceae**

V. speciosa (syn V. purpurea)—Only the one species belongs to this genus, native of South Africa. It forms an elongated bulb up to 3in across, the top half preferring to be above the ground level. The straplike 'deep green leaves remain constant throughout the year in mild climates, but die down completely in



colder districts. Each thickish-stemmed scape carries four to six brilliant scarlet wide-open trumpets 4in across. The main crop appears in the spring, and odd flower stems develop until late autumn. A well-drained, free, rather peaty soil suits best, and in a sunny, rather dry situation in colder climates. It is most accommodating as a pot or tub plant for indoor culture in very cold climates. Increases freely from the numerous small offsets. Cut scapes of bloom are quite long-lasting. 15in. MHE.

VERBASCUM (Mullein)**Scrophulariaceae**

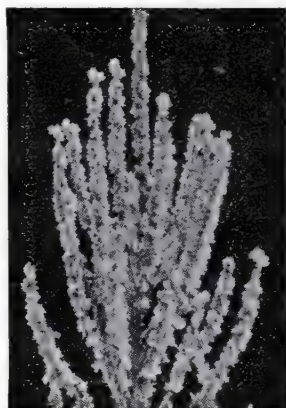
Useful spring and summer-flowering hardy perennials, with woolly grey-green foliage. The common wild species, with sentinel spikes of bright yellow mallowlike flowers, is a common sight on our shingly riverbeds. The present-day modern hybrids are quite spectacular, and have branching spikes surrounded by wide-open, soft petalled, crepelike flowers. They demand full sun and good drainage, tolerating dry conditions.



V. 'Cotswold Gem'—Several spikes and side-shoots of salmon apricot flowers. (Illustrated.) 36in. VHD.

V. 'Hartleyi'—Massive heads of biscuit-yellow flowers, shaded with purple. Distinct. 60in. VHD.

V. 'Pink Domino'—Impressive heads of bright rosy-purple. 42in. VHD.



V. nigrum—Distinct tall, much-branched species. The top portion comprises numerous spikes of large yellow flowers. A good background plant. (Illustrated.) VHD.

VERBENA**Verbenaceae**

The popular well-known annual strains are now giving place to the true perennial forms, which, in the selected named varieties, are practically mildew and disease-resistant, and because they are raised from cuttings are exactly true to type, i.e., are just the same as the parents. They are much used for massed bedding, broad edgings surrounding large beds of shrubs, or for covering banks. Plants lie close to the ground, spreading to 3ft across or more; the deep green crinkled foliage is a suitable foil for the rounded heads of bloom which appear from early spring and throughout summer. They are generally available in white, lolly-striped pink, salmon, rose, scarlet, deep crimson and light and deep blue. 6in. NHE.

V. peruviana—A valuable species for growing on banks in sandy or light soil in full sun; the prostrate creeping stems root firmly into the ground at every joint. Masses of dazzling scarlet cover the plants during summer. 4in. NHE.

V. tenera var mahonetti—Rather similar in habit to the preceding species, except that the individual rosy-magenta flowers carry a striking white stripe down the centre of each petal. Likewise a good bank plant. 4in. NHE.

VERONICA (Speedwell)**Scrophulariaceae**

A large genus of perennial plants, separated from the shrubby species, so plentiful in New Zealand and now known as hebes. There are many very fine rock garden species of veronica worthy of cultivation that cannot be described here. All are hardy, easily grown, and bloom during spring and early summer.



V. holophyllus var littoralis—A valuable species forming a clump of rich shining green, deeply-veined leaves, young growths tinted bronze, and of erect spikes or 'long fingers' of deep blue flowers. 18in. NHE.

V. spicata — The best-known species, available in several named forms such as 'Blue Spire', with bright blue flowers, 'Romily Purple', dark violet-blue, and 'Pavane', a bright soft pink. They soon form strong clumps, producing numerous, erect, dense racemes of bloom 6in long, with shorter lower side spikes. 24in. VHE.

VISCARIA (Catch fly) Caryophyllaceae
V. vulgaris 'Flore Pleno'—Both the common and the generic name derive from the fact that there are sticky bands on the flower stems. This double-flowered form is the best of all species, the stems of bloom resembling heads of double-flowered



annual stock; the 2in wide flowers are rosy-pink, paler in the centre. The neat compact clump of narrow, grassy foliage changes to an attractive bronzy-green during winter. The numerous lightly side-branched flower stems appear in mid-spring. It forms a neat border, but should be grown in full sun as the dense foliage is inclined to rot if excessively or continually wet during winter. 18in. VHE.

ZANTEDESCHIA (Calla lilies) Araceae

Still generally known by the common name of callas, or arums, these lovely and popular late spring-flowering rhizomatous plants must eventually 'own up' to their new name, uninspiring as it may sound. They are easily grown and blooming freely in a sunny well-drained position, but in districts with very cold winters the roots should be lifted in late autumn and replanted in spring, as frozen rhizomes will rot in the ground. Very popular long lasting cut flower.

Z. aethiopica—This is the common white, so-called arum lily, plentiful in near frost-free northern areas, where it blooms from mid winter till spring. A useful small-growing and flowering form is called 'Little Gem', and in a more recently discovered form the white flowers are splashed or bordered with light green. 18-30in. MHE.

Z. elliotiana—This is the well-known and deservedly popular pure deep golden-yellow form, with 4in wide spathes, 6in long, heavy-textured and nicely rolled back at the



edges. The large deep green leaves show transparent silvery-white markings, thus giving a speckled effect. Blooms late spring or early summer. (Illustrated.) 18in. MHD.

Z. 'Helen O'Connor'—A more recently developed form of **Z. elliotiana**, which in itself is also considered a form of the species **Z. melanocarpa**, in which the otherwise similar yellow spathes are flushed with apricot to peach pink. The full colour develops with maturity. 18in. MHD.

Z. rehmanni—The so-called pink calla, a most variable-coloured species; the best-known form is pale or soft pink, but deeper rose to violet-purple shades are also grown.



The foliage is unspotted, and the smaller spathes of bloom are much more suited for bridal bouquets and indoor decorations. This species has been crossed with **Z. elliotiana** in this country and some most interesting hybrids should be soon available. 9-15in. MHD.

ZAUSCHNERIA (Californian fuchsia)

Onagraceae

Z. californica—A valuable near-hardy perennial, forming a hard, deeply-set root-stock, which produces a dense bush or crowded grey-green, softly-hairy foliage, and covered during late summer and autumn with



short spikes of brilliant salmon-scarlet, narrow, tubular, fuchsialike flowers, expanded at the mouth. The display continues throughout the heat of summer, for the plant apparently can withstand extremely dry conditions. Should be grown more. 24in. NHD.

ZEPHYRANTHES (Zephyr flower)

Amaryllidaceae

Also called rain lilies because in hot districts bulbs burst into bloom after rain following a dry spell. They are the babies of this interesting and valuable amaryllis family, forming 1in wide bulbs, with thin straplike leaves, dormant during winter in colder dis-



tricts. Useful massed in the rockery or grown as a ribbon border. Other species and hybrids are also grown.

Z. citrina—A soft yellow-flowered species, with narrower, more crocus-like blooms, freely produced. 6in. MHD.

Z. grandiflora—The best species, with 4in wide, soft pink, trumpet-shaped flowers on single stems, produced from spring till late summer. 9in. (Illustrated.) MHD.

WATER LILIES

No garden is really complete without some water or a pond, even if only a small tub sunk in the rockery. Water-lilies, however, require full sun and still water that becomes warm, thus encouraging quick growth. The water should be clear and preferably no deeper than 18 inches, to allow the sun to penetrate and stimulate growth. Planting should be done in the spring when new growths are starting, but in milder districts they can be set at any time that plants are active. All are quite hardy in any climate; however, the tropical varieties, whose roots become quite dormant in the winter, are best lifted and stored if the water is liable to freeze. In larger ponds roots can be balled up in compost, with a stone or other heavy object to anchor the plant in the required position until the new roots become established. The best-known and most popular varieties are:

- Comanche**—Soft apricot, deepening with age to coppery-bronze.
Conqueror—Large deep crimson-purple, inside white.
Escarboucle—Best dark vermilion-red.
Gladstone—Immense blooms of dazzling white.
Marliacea Carnea—Deep pink, shaded soft rose, perfumed.
Marliacea Chromatella—The most prolific common yellow variety; mottled foliage.
Meteor—Wide-open brilliant red, orange stamens.
Rose Arey—Deep cerise, 8in blooms.
W. B. Shaw—Large rose-pink, sweetly perfumed.



TROPICAL VARIETIES

Hardy in most districts, but requiring abundant sun and warm pond water. Much more free-flowering than the ordinary varieties. The longer flower stems protrude 6in or more above the surface of the water.
A. E. Siebert—Attractive bright mauve-pink.
Red Star—Brilliant red flowers, very freely produced.
Stellata—Slightly perfumed bright sky-blue.

PYGMY VARIETIES

Delightful for small ponds, aquariums or tub gardens. The freely-produced blooms are 2in across. Water should be shallow, 9-12in at the most.
Aurora—Orange-red deepening to coppery tones.
Carissa—Attractive brick-red blooms.
Helvola—Free-flowering rich yellow.

WATER PLANTS

Many water plants can be associated with waterlilies and are most useful for the aquarium—indeed, they are essential for the health of fish. They are usually obtainable from specialists in the sale of aquariums and tropical fish.

PERENNIALS FOR THE WATERSIDE

A number of hardy perennials thrive to perfection alongside water, or even with their roots actually in the water. Full descriptions of the following are given in the alphabetical list of bulbs and perennials. A still more complete list appears in *The Handbook of Bulbs and Perennials*, a profusely illustrated book of 264 pages.

Aconitum	Ligularia
Astilbe	Lythrum
Filipendula	Monarda
Hemerocallis	Primulas
Hosta	Polygonatum
Iris kaempferi	Thalictrum
Iris louisiana	Trollius

ROCK AND ALPINE PLANTS

The range is almost endless of attractive miniatures or prostrate-growing plants for the rockery, or for the front of the flower borders. To this range of herbaceous plants, and also low-growing or very dwarf shrubs, can be added a delightful section of small bulbs, some of which are described in the various sections. It is beyond the scope of this book to supply a recommended list, and still less to give detailed information on constructing rock-gardens, dry walls or scree-gardens, where such plants can be suitably housed. Suffice to say that in constructing any kind of rock garden you should secure a few large rocks rather than many small ones, natural or jagged rather than water-worn or smooth ones. They should be set in as natural-looking a position as possible, and the soil between the rocks or 'pockets' should be at least level or even sloping back, rather than conforming to the general contour of the rockery. At least one of the many books devoted to this fascinating section of

the garden should be consulted before any attempt is made to construct a rock garden of any size.

Rock and alpine plants offered for sale are usually grown in pots or other containers, so can be safely transplanted at almost any time of the year provided newly-set specimens are well watered after shifting. Most miniature bulbs should be planted in the autumn.

WEeping TREES ON STANDARDS

These are usually planted in a selected position in large lawns. The stronger-growing ones are often suitably placed as an arbour or shady shelter retreat, the smaller-growing ones as the centrepiece of a flower bed. Most are budded or grafted on suitable stocks 5-8ft above the ground, from which position the branches will droop gracefully. Hoops of wire or steel frames are sometimes used to extend the spread of the weeping branches. The undermentioned are among those mostly employed in garden planting. All are described in the ornamental tree and shrub section, and the weeping standard roses in their section also.

Betula pendula 'Youngii'—The grace ful weeping silver birch.

Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'—Green leaved weeping ash; withstands more moisture than weeping elms.

Prunus 'Shidare Sakura'—Cheal's weeping cherry, with full double bright pink flowers. Prune after blooming.

Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'—The weeping Japanese rose-bud cherry producing an abundance of small pink blossoms.

Prunus yedoensis 'Perpendens'—Masses of large, single-white flowers with a strictly cascade habit.

Roses, Weeping—See under Roses.

Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'—Horizontally held branches.

Ulmus glabra 'Pendula'—The well-known weeping elm.

HEDGE AND SHELTER TREES

A continuous line of suitable plants, usually kept trimmed to the desired shape or habit, is often needed for quick and permanent shelter, privacy or boundary fence, or as an ornamental division between various sections of the garden, such as the fruit or vegetable ones. Brief descriptions will be found in the tree and shrub section, all in alphabetical order, of most of the subjects mentioned. A still more complete descriptive list of some 2,300 trees and shrubs grown in New Zealand, with full cultural notes, will be found in **The Handbook of Trees and Shrubs.**

MEDIUM SIZED SHELTER

Plant in single rows three to six feet apart.

Azaras
Abelia grandiflora
Buddleia salviifolia
Callistemon
Camellias
Ceanothus
Chaenomeles
Corokias
Cotoneasters
Escallonia

Euonymus japonicus
Feijoas
Grevillea rosmarinifolia
Leptospermums
Ligustrums
Lonicera nitida
Neriums
Pampas Grass
Pittosporums
Photinias

LARGE SHELTER TREES

Plant in single or double rows 6-8ft apart either way.

Acmena
Casuarina
Cedrus
Cryptomeria
Cupressus
Eucalyptus
Pinus
Populus
Sequoia
Thuja

DWARF HEDGE PLANTS

Plant in single rows 18-30in apart.

Azaleas
evergreen
Berberis dwarf
Buxus
Coleonemas
Conifers dwarf
Coprosma
Erica hardy varieties
Hebes
Rosmarinus

EVERGREEN POPLARS

This form of the well-known Lombardy poplar, botanically known as *Populus nigra* 'Chilensis', retains its deep green foliage throughout the year, although semi-deciduous in districts with very cold winters. It is very suited for quick, erect wind-breaks, employed in farms, enclosing orchards, back shelter for homes, and also planted to arrest the dust nuisance. It is usually set out in a single row about 3 feet apart, and when established trimmed yearly to the desired height.

PHEBALIUMS

Although over forty species are known, the one now much employed for quick erect low shelter or hedges is *P. squameum*, often listed under the name *P. billardieri*. It is strictly erect in habit, requiring very little side trimming, and usually topped about 8 to 12 feet high. The narrow, lanceolate, dark green leaves are silvery-white beneath, and the whole plant puts on a mass display of small white flowers in late spring. Although easily grown, it thrives best in light free soils, fails where drainage is poor, but withstands adverse coastal conditions. Plants resent lime or artificial manures. Trim a newly planted hedge back to half height immediately to avoid losses in transplanting and damage from winds. Set 2 to 3 feet apart, usually in a single row.

CURLY LEAF DISEASE IN PEACHES

All fruiting varieties need to be sprayed with Dithane or Captan just as the flower buds are showing pink. This treatment is likewise advisable with the ornamental double-flowered varieties. As, however, most gardeners do not seem to bother to do this, this foliage trouble can be largely overcome by very heavy pruning **immediately** after the flowers have faded. The resultant vigorous young growths usually come clean, and free from the leaf curl.

SPECIAL CULTURAL HINTS

The New Zealand Horticultural Trades Association (Incorporated) has issued a number of four-page pamphlets on the culture of certain important sections of gardening. The undermentioned are generally available free from most plant retailers.

Citrus Culture	Trees & Shrubs
Fruit Trees	Rose Culture
Hedges & Shelter Trees	House Plants

THE AWARD OF GARDEN EXCELLENCE—A.G.E.

This Award was instituted by the R.N.Z.I.H. (Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture) in 1965 to draw the attention of the public and of gardeners in particular, to the finest forms of plants, shrubs, trees and bulbs which were available for planting for ornamental purposes. Many of these are suitable for a wide range of climatic conditions, but in other cases their suitability may be more limited. About eighteen different plants receive this Award each year, so that to date nearly eighty shrubs, perennials and bulbs appear in this list, copies of which should be available from most retailers.

ACID-LOVING PLANTS

Remember that there are certain plants that will not tolerate lime, ashes or a soil in which the pH is high. The addition to the soil of peat, bush leaf mould, decayed flax roots and the like, will greatly assist if well mixed into the soil. However, to be quite sure, secure supplies of acid manures usually available from plant retailers, and this should be applied in spring and autumn. Flowers of Sulphur and Aluminium Sulphate are also beneficial. The shrubs and trees mostly affected are:—

Azaleas	Grevilleas
Banksias	Kalmias
Camellias	Leucodendrons
Daphnes	Leucospermums
Dryandras	Pieris
Embothriums	Proteas
Ericas	Rhododendrons
Hakeas	Teloepas

BULBS SUITABLE FOR ROCKERIES

Bulbs should be planted thickly in pockets or those marked with * in warmer climates in shady nooks about two inches apart, and may be left undisturbed for some years.

Allium roseum	*Galanthus
Allium moly	Iris reticulata
*Anemone nemorosa	Lachenalia
*Chionodoxas	Moraea villosa
Crocus species	Muscari
Cyclamen species	Narcissus species
Dipidax	Romuleas
*Eranthus	Scilla siberica
*Erythroniums	Sternbergia
*Fritillarias	Tulip species

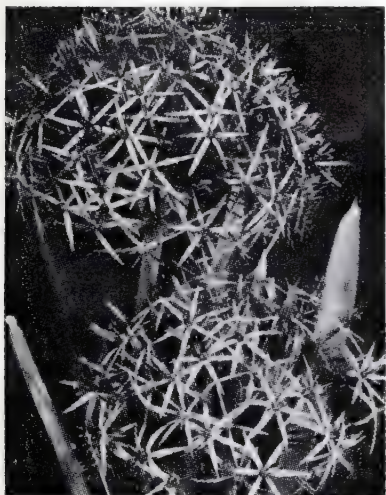
BULBS for AUTUMN PLANTING

These are rightly separated from bulbs that are dormant during the winter months and planted during that period, the latter being also summer and autumn-flowering. To this section, however, could be added the genus *LILIUM*, whose species bloom from early summer onward, but are best planted during the autumn, particularly in districts which experience very cold winters. This enables the new roots to become well established before winter, while the ground is still warm. Only the well-known and most popular bulbs are described here. The most complete range of all bulbs and corms, with much fuller cultural notes, is described in the *HANDBOOK OF BULBS AND PERENNIALS*.

ALLIUM

Alliaceae

The common garlic, onion and chives belong to this genus of over 300 species but many unfortunately carry the same pungent odour, which affects their popularity. The species mentioned are those most cultivated; they are easily grown and withstand dry conditions. All are used as cut flowers.



A. roseum—A good companion to **A. moly**, likewise useful for the rockery. The smaller rounded umbels of pale pink flowers tinged



purple appear in late spring. In the above illustration **A. roseum** appears on the left and **A. moly** on the right.

A. sphaerocephalum—Tall erect unbranched stems each holding 3in tightly-packed balls of deep purple-crimson flowers during summer. 48in. VHD.

AMARYLLIS (Belladonna lilies)
See **Hippeastrum**

A. albopilosum—Several 6-8in wide rounded umbels of pale violet flowers top the erect, wiry stems during early summer. This is a little-known bulb, most impressive when in bloom. 24in. VHD.

A. moly—Grey-green tuliplike foliage; each stem is topped with a cluster of brilliant butter-yellow flowers. 12in. VHD.

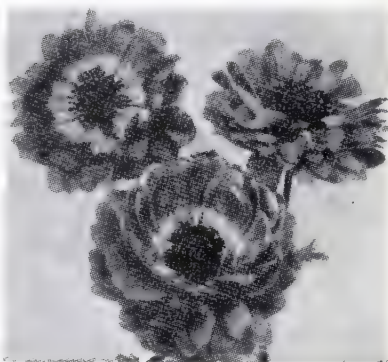
A. pulchellum—A recent introduction which is proving popular, the plant being hardy, easily grown, and blooming over a long period. Drooping heads of narrow tubular reddish-violet flowers, long-lasting cut, appear in succession throughout spring and summer. 18in. VHE.

ANEMONE

Ranunculaceae

These well-known, deservedly popular winter and spring-flowering tubers are grown by the million, and used in home gardens and parks for bedding and ribbon borders. Commercial cut-flower growers plant them early in raised beds in sunny well-drained situations to secure early blooms; they are long lasting as cut flowers. Any good balanced well-drained soil can grow good anemones; the ideal is one fairly rich in humus or added garden compost, and the addition of a mixture of blood and bone manure with superphosphate provides a sustained display. Other well recognised garden fertilisers applied during the growing season will help to develop larger blooms on

longer stems. Two well-known strains are usually offered for sale, each with special colour classes. A selection from the original single poppy-flowered **A. coronaria** is called **A. 'de Caen'**, and offered in mixed shades or in separate colours of scarlet, blue, amethyst, rose and white. The double and semi-double strain called **St. Brigid'** is likewise available in mixture as well as in the separate colours. 12-18in. VHD.



The best sized tubers to set out for a maximum display is a grade four to six centimetres in circumference. Smaller tubers, as sold by chain stores at lower prices, are



usually quite satisfactory if planted early; that is, not later than the end of February, so that the roots can develop fully before the winter

months. It is obvious however that a large tuber will develop more quickly and produce a greater quantity of blooms. Old roots should not be carried over and replanted the next season, as many will have become weakened with much blooming and thus become an easy prey to rust and fungoid troubles. A fresh piece of ground or a new bed each year is also advisable.

ANEMONE (Woodland Anemones)

Ranunculaceae

A. nemerosa—The common type with its wide-open, single, palest lilac-pink blooms, is plentiful in some of the South Island gardens, but the more recently introduced larger



flowered forms as mentioned below, which are just as hardy but less prolific, are fine woodland plants, happy in the shade where they can be left undisturbed for years. The thin long roots, which are brittle and easily damaged, should not be allowed to dry out if lifted for transplanting. Spring blooming. 4in. VHD.

Blue Bonnet—Starry soft powdery-blue.

Robinsonianum—Amethyst-lavender shade.

Royal Blue—Rich Prussian-blue.

ARUM

Araceae

A. palaestinum (syn *A. sanctum*)—This is a true arum of which there are a number of other species, but



which often carry an offensive odour, the large fleshy tubers being dormant in summer. This species produces in

late spring a bell-shaped tube with an extended 6-8in long blade of dark purple to velvety-black, the flower stems being held well above the deep green arrow-shaped foliage. Good drainage and full sun essential. 12in. NHD.

BABIANA (Baboon flower) Iridaceae

Colourful South African bulbs somewhat resembling sparaxis and tritonias, to which they are closely related. The deep green, irislike foliage is ribbed and softly hairy, and the racemes of 2in wide blooms pro-



duced in late spring on 9-15in stems, are usually in shades of light and deep blues, purples, violet to plum-red. Although there are numerous species, what is grown in gardens generally is a colour mixture of the common species, *B. striata*, embracing these shades. Corms are set a few inches apart in pockets or borders and provide a colourful late spring display. 15in. NHD.

BRODIAEA

Liliaceae

At one time this genus embraced species now separated by botanists into other genera. The slender-stemmed bulbs are mostly natives of the



western side of the Americas; they enjoy a climate with a quick spring and hot dry summer. The best-known species is *B. coccinea* with its 2in long pendant bells of scarlet-red

tubular flowers tipped green; about a dozen are held on thin, erect 24in stems, excellent for cutting. The new name is strictly *Brevoortia idamaia*. Good drainage and full sun are essential. Another splendid not so well-known species, which has heads of rich violet-blue flowers, is called *B. capitata*—more correctly, *Dichelostemma pulchellum*. See also under *Triteleia*. 24in. NHD.

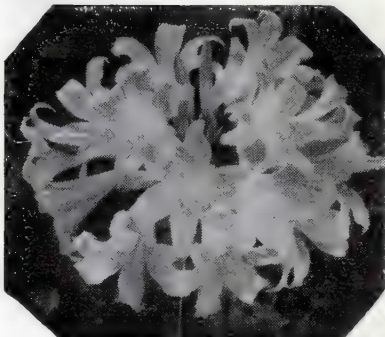
BELLODONNA Amaryllidaceae

Larger bulbs which prefer to sit on the top of the soil in full sun. Clumps are best left undisturbed for years in order to bloom freely. The naked flower stems appear in early autumn before the leaves develop. Almost any situation suits except that hot full sun and good drainage are essential to produce a good crop of blooms. Useful and long lasting as cut flowers.

B. 'Beacon'—A New Zealand-raised free-flowering, white-throated, cerise-scarlet flowered form, changing to full deep crimson. 24in. NHD.

B. rosea—This is the common pink belladonna of which there is a taller-growing form called *B. rosea 'Major'*. 15in. NHD.

B. multiflora 'Rosea'—Taller stems with many flowered heads of rosy-pink trumpets, paler in centre. 30in. NHD.



B. multiflora 'Alba'—Taller stems than the type with pure white trumpets and creamy yellow throat; useful florists' flower. (Illustrated.) 30in. NHD.



BRUNSVIGIA **Amaryllidaceae**

B. josephinae—Giant bulbs producing up to thirty narrow, trumpet-shaped, cerise-red blooms on a candelabra-shaped head. Rather tardy flowering, they require to become well established first. Dry sunny spot suits best. (Illustrated previous page.) 36in. NHD.

CAMASSIA **Liliaceae**

Hardy bulbs from western North America producing in late spring spikes of starry blooms mostly in shades of blue. Every bud opens up in succession even when cut. Of easy culture, withstanding even wet or boggy conditions.

C. cusickii—The giant of the race with strong kniphofialike foliage and tall spikes of pale-blue flowers. Quite a spectacular hardy bulb. 60in. VHD.



C. esculenta—The common and best-known species, producing spikes of 3in wide, starry royal-blue flowers, and buds a greenish electric blue. (Illustrated.) 24in. VHD.

CHIONODOXA (Glory of the snow) **Liliaceae**

Charming little bulbs which thrive best in a cold climate, but are grown



quite successfully in a shady cool spot in warmer climates. Delightful

naturalised under trees or grown in pockets of the rockery.

C. luciliae—Brilliant blue open-belled, starry flowers with white centres, four to ten on a stem. 6in. VHD.

C. luciliae 'Gigantea'—A larger-flowered form, otherwise identical with the type, also comes true to type from seed, which is freely produced on all species, these blooming the third year. 9in. VHD.

C. sardensis—True gentian-blue without a paler centre. 6in. VHD.

COLCHICUM (Autumn crocus)**Liliaceae**

Well-known, hardy, elongated bulbs covered with black-brown skin. The flowers appear during autumn from the dormant bulbs, either in or out of the ground, before the leaves appear. Very popular for naturalising under big trees, but quite happy in the open. Plant 4in apart with tops just below the surface of the ground.



C. autumnale—The common species with rosy-purple crocuslike blooms striped deeper, a dozen or more to a bulb. (Illustrated.) 6in. VHD.



C. speciosum 'Album'—A pure white-flowered form with beautifully marbled lilylike cups, likewise appearing above the ground before the leaves. (Illustrated.) 9in. VHD.

C. speciosum—Large, more-rounded bulbs with well-formed rounded cups of soft rosy-purple, paling to white in the centre. 9in. VHD.

C. 'The Giant'—One of the best hybrids, producing from large bulbs an abundance of pointed petalled soft lilac flowers before the **C. speciosum** forms appear. 9in. VHD.

CROCUS**Iridaceae**

Briefly the seventyfive wild species of crocuses can be divided into two classes — autumn-flowering and spring-flowering. Then there are the Dutch hybrids, as mostly grown; these are likewise spring-flowering. With the exception of a few species, all crocuses demand a cold winter to be really successfully grown. In warmer districts bulbs gradually deteriorate in size because of a shorter growing season, with resultant less amount of blooms. Nevertheless quite good flowering results can be expected the first year or so. A cool shady position, as with many other cool-climate bulbs, will yield better results. Plant 2in apart, 2in deep. 4in. VHD. Some of the best species and hybrids are—



Jeanne D'Arc—Best pure white.

Mammoth Yellow—Largest pure yellow.

Purpurea Grandiflora—Rich purple-blue.

Queen of the Blues—Soft ageratum-blue.

C. aureus—Brilliant golden-yellow flowers with bright orange throat, and a few grey lines near the base. Blooms profusely in early spring and increases freely from seed. 4in. VHD.

C. salzmännii—An interesting species from southern Spain, happier than most in warmer climates. Masses of pale vinous-lilac flowers in autumn. Not hardy in cold districts. 4in. MHD.

C. susianus—The wild cloth of gold crocus from Crimea. Rounded straw-brown corms produce in early spring deep orange flowers feathered deep brown. Does well in the shade. 4in. VHD.

DIPIDAX

Liliaceae

D. triquertra—A little-known South African bulb, now becoming more popular, as it is proving to be a good cut-flower, blooming as it does in early spring. It produces but



two roundish rushlike leaves, and carries on a thin, erect stem up to a dozen starry bluish-lilac flowers with crimson-maroon nectaries. Easily grown even in a damp position. 18in. MHD.

ERANTHIS (Winter aconite)

Ranunculaceae

Valuable cold climate bulbs for massing under large trees, where they soon form a carpet of deep green.



Each rosette of finely divided leaves encloses a brilliant yellow, buttercup-like flower, surrounded by a collar of narrow petals. Spectacular in early spring. The species **E. hyemalis** is the one usually grown. Plant 2in apart, 1in deep. 3in. VHD.

ERYTHRONIUM (Trout lilies)

Liliaceae

Also called dog's tooth violets, because of the shape of the two-pronged, toothed fleshy bulb roots. Naturally these grow wild in open woodlands with leaf mould, for mostly they are natives of the mountain areas of the western U.S.A. They prefer a climate with a cold winter, but are reasonably at home in a cool shady spot in warmer districts, such as among azaleas and rhododendrons, which also prefer an acid soil. Bulbs should be planted in groups 2in apart and about 4in deep and left undisturbed until overcrowded. Never allow the brittle fleshy bulbs to dry out after lifting.

E. citrinum—The commonest species with several creamy-white flowers each with a chrome centre, produced on 9-18in stems. VHD.

E. dens-canis—The European species with oval green leaves mottled brown, solitary purplish-rose or pinkish drooping flowers on 4in stems. NHD.



E. revolutum 'White Beauty'—Pure white marbled reflexed flowers with a distinct golden central ring. A vigorous grower. (Illustrated.) 9in. VHD.

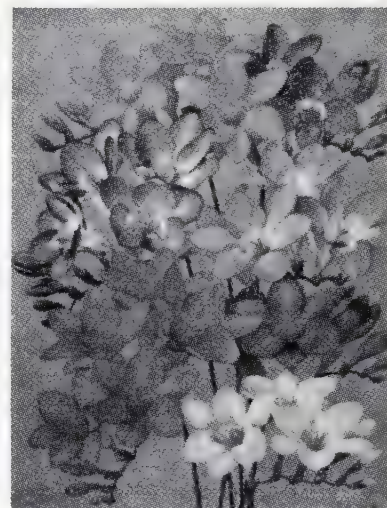
E. tuolumnense—A strong-growing species with up to eight smaller pure daffodil-yellow flowers topping the dark green leaves. 12in. VHD.

FREESIA

Iridaceae

The present-day large-flowered coloured hybrids are a far cry from the original small white-flowered species discovered in South Africa in 1876. Steady improvements, mostly by European firms, have resulted in many named varieties, usually grown by them under glass for cut flowers. But what is largely cultivated in our country is a mixture of colours or else separate colour strains in pink and rosy reds, blues and purples, or yellows and orange. Bulbs are easily grown in full sun and good drainage in any good gardening soil, preferably light in texture. Damage to flowers

and foliage can be expected from heavy frosts; a sheltered position, where such do not exceed 10 degrees,



is necessary. Six or more bulbs in a pot grown inside are quite effective; they also produce earlier blooms. Plant 2in apart and deep. 9-18in. MHD.

F. 'Burtoni'—This is a vigorous growing Nelson-raised sport of the common white species with large, unstained, pure cream trumpets and yellow lower lip. Very popular for ribbon borders. 9in. MHD.

F. 'Rijnveld's Gold'—One of the best and most vigorous rich golden-yellow varieties. 12in. MHD.

FERRARIA

Iridaceae

F. undulata—The best-known of a genus of seven species of tuberous-rooted, South African plants, dormant in summer. The root throws up



several flat-sided, shortly branched stems which produce on the tips, in succession over a period during spring, 2in wide, starry, greenish-brown flowers, perhaps more arresting than beautiful. Fairly hardy if planted six inches deep in light soils. 12in. MHD.

FRITILLARIA

Liliaceae

A valuable but little-known genus of fleshy bulbs, only really happy in districts with cold winters and a moderately cool spring. In a selected shady position, and in a soil rich in humus, they can be expected to yield fair results in warmer districts. Bulbs which are composed of thick fleshy scales, should not be left out of the ground after lifting. Established clumps are best left undisturbed.

F. acmopetala—A recent newcomer to this country which promises to settle down and bloom under a variety of conditions. It has proved happy in a sunny frost-free position, and also thrives to perfection in climates with cold winter frosts and snow. This makes one wonder how many of the other eighty or so hitherto mostly untried delightful species would thrive here; will somebody try? The growth and bloom of this species somewhat resembles **F. pyrenacea**, except that the cup-shaped bells are olive-green without, streaked brown-purple, polished green within. 18in. VHD.



F. meleagris—Commonly called the snake's head fritillaria, because the pointed buds of the common form resemble those of a spotted snake. The nodding 2in flowers, one to three on a 9-18in stem, are heavily grey-purple, checkered over a white background, but pure white forms and variations in depth of markings will occur on seedling-raised stock. A cool free root-run is essential, and the soil not lacking in humus. (Illustrated.) 18in. VHD.

F. pyrenaica—Another well-known species likewise happier in cold climates. The nodding 2in wide bells are shiny green, checkered reddish-purple; two to four develop on unbranched 24in stems. VHD.

F. imperialis (Crown Imperial)—Several forms are known of this species from Turkey. The best-known here are bronzy-red, yellow or deep



red. A crown of leaves top the unbranched stems which hold four to six drooping cups. Plant 6in apart, 4in deep. Suited only to climates with cold winters. (Illustrated.) 30in. VHD.

GALANTHUS (True snowdrops)

Amaryllidaceae

We use the word 'true' because the common snowflake, so plentiful in warmer climates, is often confused with these lovely early flowering miniatures. The true species **G. nivalis** grows only 4-6in tall; the nodding, pure white, green tipped flowers are produced singly very



early in the spring. There is also a double-flowered form, as well as a larger-flowered one called **G. elwesii**, all of which are delightful subjects for the shady pocket in the rockery, or establishing under big deciduous trees. They are classed among the cold climate bulbs, preferring a cold winter and cool spring, but success can be expected in northern climates where a cool root run can be provided. 6in. VHD.

GLADIOLUS

Iridaceae

There are a number of spring-flowering species and hybrids that should be mentioned under this section, as corms should be set out during the autumn to become well established for spring blooms. The better-known large-flowered hybrids, except where grown in warm, nearly frost-free areas, usually bloom much later. Those mentioned are more often grown in colder areas, where a late spring or early summer display can be reliably expected. Furthermore, in contrast to the modern larger-flowered hybrids, these species and varieties can be left undisturbed in clumps for several years. Plant corms 2-4in apart 6in deep.

G. byzantinus—An interesting species from the Levant which produces slender, erect spikes of brilliant violet-purple flowers. Useful when cut. Frost-hardy anywhere. 36in. VHD.



G. colvillei 'The Bride'—The best-known form of this hybrid, producing spikes of elegant, pure white, wavy-edged flowers. (Illustrated.) Valued by florists. 24in. NHD.

G. nanus—Several forms of this valuable cross are grown, of which the following are the best-known. All are valuable for cutting. NHD.

Blushing Bride—Near white, carmine stripe. 20in.

Insignis—Winged blooms, 'carmine-red and violet central petal stripe. 24in.

Peach Blossom—Soft peach-pink. Dwarf grower. 18in.

Ne Plus Ultra—Carmine rose with white petal stripes. 24in.

Spitfire—Vermilion-scarlet spikes freely produced. 24in.

G. psittacinus—A winter or early spring-flowering species for a nearly frost-free area; the hooded flowers are yellow heavily over-grained deep

red, giving a red and yellow bicolour effect. One of the parents of *G. nanus* group, and a useful cut flower. 40-60in. HHD.

G. tristis—Thin, rushlike foliage and 2ft, thin flower stems which carry during early spring two to six



delightfully fragrant, pale sulphur-yellow flowers up to 2-3in across. A clump in bloom will scent the whole garden. (Illustrated.) NHD.

HAEMANTHUS (Blood flower) Amaryllidaceae

Valuable South African bulbs, suited for a warmer climate free from heavy winter frosts, and preferring a hot dry summer. Plant the large bulbs with the necks just protruding above the soil.



H. coccineus—Produces two large, broad fleshy leaves 6in wide and up to 2ft long; these lie flat on the ground, thus earning the common name of elephant's ear. Before these appear, 12in mottled flower stems develop in early autumn, each with a terminal cup enclosing a dense umbel of tomato-red stamens, quite spectacular in bloom. (Illustrated.) 12in. HHD.

H. katherinae—A rare and much sought-after species. The cylindrical umbel of soft scarlet-red flowers are



6-9in across. Requires shade and good drainage. (Illustrated.) 18in. MMD.

HERMODYCTYLUS (*Iris tuberosa*) Iridaceae

This unusual plant, with fingerlike pronged tubers, although not exactly beautiful, commands attention when in



bloom. The solitary 2in wide, irislike flowers which appear in late winter or early spring are greenish-yellow with contrasting falls of lurid purple. These last quite well when cut. Happy in any well-drained soil and apparently quite hardy. 12in. NHD.

HESPERANTHA Iridaceae

South African bulbs closely related to and somewhat resembling sparaxis, happy also under similar conditions—that is, full sun and good drainage. Useful in the rockery or for ribbon borders. Plant bulbs 2in deep and apart.

H. buhri—Two 15in, much-branched flower stems carry numerous glistening white flowers, rose coloured in reverse; also pretty in bud. 15in. MHD.

H. stanfordiae—Brilliant self-coloured butter-yellow wide-open 2in flowers produced in abundance



throughout the spring months. (Illustrated.) 12in. MHD.

HYACINTHUS (Hyacinths) Liliaceae

The well-known Dutch hyacinths, which at one time ran into hundreds of varieties listed, both single and double-flowered, have all been developed from the loosely-belled species from Asia Minor, *H. orientalis*. Every colour is obtainable in these, except deep yellow or orange. Predominant are the many shades of blues. Bulbs are easily grown in well-drained, loose open soil; heavy or wet ground often encourages rot or other diseases. In Europe bulbs are lifted each year just as the foliage begins to turn yellow, but if stocks are quite healthy, and the soil light or sandy and reasonably dry in summer, they can be left in the ground undisturbed. Plant full-sized bulbs 6in apart and 3in deep. Those grown



in bulb fibre in bowls should be planted with the top of the bulb protruding. For full cultural notes see **Handbook of Bulbs and Perennials**. The best organic fertiliser is well-decayed cow manure which has included rotted straw or similar

material. 6-12-in. All VHD. Some of the best-known standard varieties in each colour class are:—

Single-flowered

Jan Bos—Bright scarlet-red.
King of the Blues—Very dark blue.
Lady Derby—Bright pink.
La Victoire—Popular rosy-red.
L'Innocence—Pure white.
Lord Balfour—Bright purplish-violet.
Ostaria—Fine deep blue.
Perle Brilliant—Lavender-blue.
Queen of the Blues—Soft blue.
Yellow Hammer—Canary-yellow.

Double-flowered

These are not as popular for bedding, for the heavy double-petalled spikes are inclined to flop in heavy weather or from over-weight.

Ben Nevis—Pure white.
General Kohler—Clear blue.
Madame Sophie—Creamy-ivory.
President Roosevelt—Pale pink.
Victory Day—Bright red.

HYACINTHS in glasses or fibre.

As with narcissus, particularly the polyanthus or bunch-flowered types, hyacinths can be successfully flowered in the glasses specially designed for them. Large-sized bulbs should be selected and the glasses filled with water, almost to the base of the bulbs. Place the vases in a cold dark place until the lower bowl is filled with white roots and the leaves with centre flower stem have developed as the illustration at left shows. This will be late winter or early spring. Do not bring into the light or warmth of the room until the growths are fully developed, otherwise the blooms will quickly collapse.

Likewise bulbs can be flowered in bowls in bulb fibre, which is usually

just peat mixed with a little broken crocks and charcoal. Place the bulbs nearly touching, usually six to a bowl, tops just level with the surface, and likewise keep in a cool dark place until the roots are fully developed. The fibre, of course, should be kept moist, but should need very little attention. Do not be in a hurry to bring the bowls or glasses indoors, as this immediately forces growth and most likely will develop foliage at the expense of blooms (see also culture of narcissus).

IRIS—DUTCH

These bulbous irises are the result of crossing the one-time better-known Spanish irises with early blooming forms of *I. xiphium*, of which the well-known *I. tingitana* is one of the parents. The result is a strain of larger-flowered hybrids, blooming earlier in the season. All are most

Iridaceae



three years. 24-30in. VHD. A few of the best-known popular varieties are:—

Blue Champion—Large clear light blue.
Bronze Queen—Bluish-bronze and orange.
Golden Harvest—Prolific deep yellow.
Imperator—Vigorous tall deep blue.
Jeanne D'Arc—Fine creamy-white.
King Mauve—Uniform soft mauve-blue.
Le Mogul—Mahogany-bronze.
National Velvet—Deep purple-violet.
Princess Irene—Pure white and orange.
Professor Blauw—Ultramarine violet-blue.
Wedgewood—Early Soft-blue.
White Excelsior—Tall snow-white.

IRIS—ENGLISH

Iridaceae

These lesser-known forms of *I. xiphioides*, hailing from the alpine meadows of the Pyrenees, are particularly suited for growing in colder climates where an abundance of showery spring weather is experienced. They bloom after the Dutch and Spanish, usually late December, and occur in various shades of light



valuable and longer-lasting cut flowers. They are quite hardy and easily grown in any well-drained position in full sun. Several serious foliage diseases affecting the bloom and bulbs have developed of later years, although they can be controlled with fungoid sprays. A heavy mottling in the foliage, and sometimes the flowers, results in poorer blooms, often indicating the presence of a virus although it could also be due to insect damage of the bulbs themselves. Virus-affected stock should be destroyed, for there is no cure. However, clean stocks as usually available, set out in small quantities in gardens, should not present any great difficulties in growing these delightful bulbs. Plant bulbs in groups 3in apart and 4in deep. Can be left undisturbed for

and deep blue to rich violet, purple and plum-red, as well as pale lavender and pure white. The larger flowers, held on strong robust stems, are usually in self colours, although the petals of some are finely veined with a deeper shade. Bulbs are usually larger than the other species mentioned, and covered with a loose outer husk, but they are easily bruised or damaged, and quickly deteriorate if roughly handled after lifting. Stocks are usually supplied in a mixture of colours, but a selection of some six or more named varieties as mentioned are the best-known. Bulbs die down



and ripen much later than other bulbous species and varieties, and therefore can be replanted later in the autumn, usually in clumps, set 3in apart and 4in deep, and can be left undisturbed for some years. A valuable cut flower. 24in. VHD.

Blue Celeste—Pale blue, deep veinings.

Electron—Rich plum-red shade.

King of the Blues—Deep purple-blue.

Montblanc—The best pure white.

IRIS—SPANISH

Iridaceae

Unfortunately these lovely irises, once so popular, have now almost disappeared from gardens. Although usually smaller-flowered than their hybrid offspring, the Dutch irises, they are daintier with more slender stems, and their flowering time also extends the season a week or two later. Bulbs are smaller, longer and thinner, but otherwise require the same conditions and treatment. Although a dozen or more named varieties were at one time available, including white, pale and deep yellow, light and deep blues, and the much sought-after 'Thunderbolt', with its 4ft stems carrying impressive coppery-bronze flowers, stocks offered these days are either in mixture or else just yellow or blue flowered. Same cultural notes as applying to the Dutch irises. 24-48in. VHD.

IRIS SPECIES

Iridaceae

I. tingitana—The late winter or early spring long-lasting blooms of this shy-blooming species are much valued for cutting. Hailing from Tangiers in Morocco, it grows in



hard reddish clay, sunbaked during summer, so that similar 'hard' conditions, or a position very dry and hot during summer, results in a better crop of these large blooms, with their pale lilac, yellow-blotched falls and violet-blue standards. Very prolific and easily grown, but blooms can be damaged by heavy frosts. 30in. MHD.

IRIS (Regelia and Onchocyclus)

Iridaceae

These lovely irises are unfortunately not well-known, mainly because they are only happy in full sun and very sharp drainage, such as provided in very sandy soils or a specially prepared site. Such a position is quite easily arranged on dry banks, pebbles or rubble worked in the soil, or situated on the top of drain pipes or other containers. The rhizomatous roots prefer to be reasonably dry from November till April, and if desired can be lifted as soon as dormant, kept dry and replanted early winter. Lime is beneficial.

I. regelio-cyclus 'Andromache'—Soft lilac veined deeper with a dark purple blotch on the throat. A good doer. 24in. NHD.



I. regelio-cyclus 'Nemesis'—The easiest and most free-flowering of a dozen or more of these hybrids. Pale mauve ground heavily veined and feathered dark purple, and a deep violet-black patch in the throat. 18in. (Illustrated.) NHD.



I. susiana—The mourning iris, so-called because the huge blooms, quite six inches in depth when well grown, are heavily veined with greyish-purple so as to give this spectacular plant a sombre effect. 18in. (Illustrated.) NHD.

IRIS (Hybrid)

Iridaceae

I. 'Sindpers'—One of the few hybrid irises and a real gem for the rockery as it blooms profusely during



late winter and spring, with several flowers to each bulb. In appearance it resembles a very dwarf Dutch iris, blooms about three inches across, the general effect being a soft mauve. The broad falls are wavy at the edges and shading to greyish, the crest is bright yellow, and the centre of the standards deepen to rich blue. This is a real rarity, but seems very happy and of easy culture here. 4in. VHD.

IRIS reticulata

Iridaceae

This late winter or early spring flowering bulb is the joy of every true garden-lover. The abundance of rich purple-violet-blue flowers appear above the ground ahead of the leaves when everything is so drab and cold. Although they hail from the Caucasus, where cold winters and showery springs prevail, it has been found that this lovely iris and its



lovely forms are also quite happy in warmer climates, even in districts with no frosts whatever. Under such conditions, a shady position under small shrubs, the cool section of the rockery or south side of the building gives desired results. The main

thing is to secure healthy stock, and not to plant them near other bulbous irises, from which they may contact the dreaded ink disease, so-called because of the sooty, inky colour of infected stock. Selected named varieties are also sometimes available, such as 'Cantab', a lovely pale blue, 'Hercules', dark violet, shaded bronze, and 'J. S. Dijt', reddish purple. Plant 2in apart and deep in clumps or rocky pockets or at the base of shrubs and leave undisturbed until overcrowded. 9in. VHD.

IXIA (African corn lilies) Iridaceae

This well-known genus of the large iris family is related to the sparaxis, tritonias, babianas, etc., delighting in similar conditions, that is, a winter rainfall, a sunny spring climate followed by a dry summer resting period. They are generally quite easy of culture, thriving in most gardens; and the more difficult-to-grow species, such as the much sought-after *I. viridiflora* with its sea-green blue flowers, thrive to perfection if these conditions are provided. It appears that if sharp drainage is provided, with full sun and no rain from the time the buds appear, perfect blooms and really healthy stock of this species will result. There are in all over thirty wild species of ixias, many of which are not generally cultivated.



Those found in gardens are usually forms or hybrids of two or more larger-flowered species, for there are two or three dozen named varieties in cultivation. Colours of these hybrids include white, cream, yellow, orange, pinks, various reds and bicolors, and vary in height from two to four feet. The flowering period ranges from early spring until late summer. Ixias if well grown are useful cut flowers, the buds open up in water and remain fresh over a long period. Plant in rows or groups 2in apart and deep. All MHD. The following are the best-known species:

I. paniculata—Also called *Morphixia paniculata* or the buff ixia. Numerous buff-pink starry flowers at



the ends of 3in tubes, reddish at the base. Blooms early summer. (Illustrated.) 24in. MHD.

I. speciosa (I. crateroides)—A delightful stocky-growing, early spring-flowering species with erect spikes of bell-shaped scarlet-red flowers on 18in stems. MHD.

I. viridiflora—Deep sea-green-blue with shining peacock-black centre. Forms large corms and grows to 40in in sunny well-drained situations. MHD.

LACHENALIA

Liliaceae

Most useful half-hardy South African winter and spring-flowering bulbs, but few of the forty or so species are generally cultivated. However the various forms of the popular lemon-yellow *L. tricolor* are well-known in the warmer climates, and much used for front ribbon borders, massed in pockets in the rockery, or for topping soil-filled brick or rock walls where good drainage is provided. All species and forms are valuable and long lasting as cut flowers. The soft fleshy bulbs should not be left long out of the ground, and should be planted early in the autumn so as to secure a good root system before winter. Set bulbs 2in apart and deep, preferably in light sandy soil and full sun. Can be left undisturbed for years.

L. mutabilis—The elegant 12in stems carry numerous small, bell-shaped flowers, sky-blue changing to yellowish-green and purple-brown, finally ageing to reddish-brown. A clump or bed of blooms displaying these various stages is most intriguing. Perfect drainage with no more than light frosts essential for success. 6-12in. HHD.

L. pendula—The so-called red lachenalia, producing flattened, round white bulbs, larger than most species, each developing several erect racemes



of pendant, coral-red, tubular bells during late winter. Also an excellent cut flower. (Illustrated.) 6-12in. HHD.

L. tricolor—The common type produces during spring 6-9in erect spikes of waxy, pendant lemon-yellow tubes, tipped green and reddish-orange at the base. In the better-known form 'Aurea', the flowers are bright orange-yellow, and the still more popular form called 'Pearsoni', gives us strong, 12in, mottled stems of deep orange-yellow flowers, tipped orange-red at the mouth. This form,



at one time thought to be of hybrid origin, is a stronger grower and blooms earlier than the common forms. Lastly there is another distinct form called 'Quadricolor', in which the flowers are red at the base, then yellow which later changes to green, and the end of the tube is broadly banded reddish-purple. It is the first to bloom, appearing in mid-winter, on short 4-6in stems. MHD.

LEUCOCORYNE**Liliaceae**

L. ixioides—This treasure from Chile, known as glory of the sun, is one of the daintiest and finest of all cut flowers, the delightfully scented gentian-blue, white-centred, waxy flowers, up to two inches across, four to six on thin wiry stems, lasting a



fortnight in water. Good drainage, full sun, a position dry in summer seems to suit best, while some recommend deep planting of the half-inch round brown-coated bulbs. Not everybody's bulb, but well worth attempting as it is happy and easily grown if the right conditions are provided. 24in. MHD.

LEUCOJUM (Snowflake)**Amaryllidaceae**

The common species **L. aestivum**, is mostly used for planting in clumps under large deciduous trees, or for naturalising in open grasslands. Often seen established in fields as the remaining witness of an earlier home or gardens, as animals do not eat the foliage. The bulbs resemble daffodils, and thrive under similar conditions. 15in. VHD.

LILIUM**Liliaceae**

Although most liliiums are best planted during autumn to enable the new roots to become established before winter, few produce any stem growth until the spring, and can therefore be still planted until about August. (See under Bulb and Perennial Section.) The two subjects, however, described here produce top growth in the autumn, which appears above the ground before winter, so must of necessity be planted along with the autumn bulbs.

L. candidum—This is the pure white Madonna lily, being one of the oldest and best-known of the cottage garden lilies. It produces during early summer on tall sparsely foliated stems, six to thirty reflexed marble-white flowers of great purity. A well-drained sunny position, dry in summer and planted shallow suits it. 60in. VHD.

L. 'Dutch Glory'—A hybrid strain raised from the one-time popular Christmas lily, **L. longiflorum**, the pure white, long trumpet blooms ap-



pearing during Christmas week, six to thirty on a stem. It is much more robust and easily grown than the old type. (Illustrated.) 30in. NHD.

LYCORIS (Japanese spider lily)**Amaryllidaceae**

Closely related to the nerines, and delighting in similar conditions—that is, full sun, good drainage and a hot dry summer to ripen the bulbs. Set these in clumps 3in apart, and tops 2-4in below the surface.



L. radiata—The common and hardiest species, producing during autumn 15in scapes, each carrying four to six dull scarlet-red flowers, with much waved segments and producing stamens. An established clump in full bloom is quite spectacular, but unlike the nerines, blooms are not long-lasting when cut. (Illustrated.) 15in. NHD.

L. squamigera—The only other really hardy species among those known. It produces large white bulbs, coated with a black skin and developing a strong fleshy root system. During early autumn before the leaves appear, the 24-30in naked

stems each carry four to seven fragrant, trumpet-shaped, rosy-lilac blooms glistening and silvery in



appearance. Will also thrive in semi-shady woodland conditions. (Illustrated.) 24in. VHD.

MORAEA (Peacock iris) Iridaceae

M. villosa—Also listed under the name of **Iris pavonia**, this small, round bulb, encased in a reticulated netted fibrous coat, intended by nature to preserve it from excessive



wet, is a lovely spring-flowering subject for the rockery. The thin, erect stems are topped with two-inch wide triangular blooms of soft slatey-blue, each petal carrying a prominent dark blue peacock eye. More recent introductions from South Africa give us a wider range of colours. 12in. MHD.

MUSCARI (Grape or feathered hyacinths) Liliaceae

Although about fifty known species belong to this genus, the few well-known and popular ones described here are those mainly grown; they are of easy culture. This genus is separated from the hyacinths because the individual bells or flowers are restricted or incurved at the mouth instead of expanded or reflexed.

M. armeniacum (Grape hyacinth)—This very common species is most prolific, soon producing, if left undisturbed, a mass of bulbs and numerous offsets. It is usually employed for a border or bedded under large deciduous trees. Bulbs produce a mass of cobalt-blue spikes of bloom during early spring; the 9in stems are quite useful cut. Several forms are grown, such as 'Heavenly Blue' and 'Early Giant', but they seem to be very little different from the ordinary type. A pretty pale Cambridge-blue form is called 'Cantab', and a newer soft blue double-flowered form is known as 'Blue Spike'. Bulbs of all forms remain dormant in the



ground only for a very short period, so they should be lifted, as they need shifting as soon as the foliage dies down. Bulbs can be set in rows very close together for a massed bloom effect. 9in. VHD.

M. botryoides 'Album'—The little known pure white-flowered forms of the common blue grape hyacinth. Not as prolific but quite easily grown,



and much appreciated for the rockery planted in clumps. (Illustrated.) 6in. VHD.

M. comosum—The tassel hyacinth produces clustered heads of small greenish flowers with white lobes, changing to purple at the tops. Quite striking and useful cut. 12-18in. VHD.

M. comosum 'Plumosum' (Feathered hyacinth)—Feathery plumes of pale violet-mauve filaments, which form an overall flower spike 6-10in long and 2-4in wide. They remain



in an attractive condition over a long period, and are thus very useful as cut flowers. Bulbs are larger than the common species and not so prolific; perfect drainage is essential. Plant in clumps 2in apart and 3in deep. 12in. VHD.

M. tubergenianum—A relatively recent discovery and introduction from Northwest Persia, also known as the 'Oxford and Cambridge' muscari, because the top of the rounded compact spike is bright clear blue, and the bottom half deep Oxford-blue. The buds are a distinct turquoise-blue shade. Quite easily grown. (Illustrated.) Plant in clumps or massed in a pocket of the rockery 1in apart and 2in deep. 6in. VHD.

NARCISSUS (Daffodils) Amaryllidaceae

With so many thousands of named varieties on the market and still appearing yearly, each falling into its own classification, it is only possible to cover a few points of interest. As with lilies and tulips, entire books are devoted to their culture, and specialists provide much useful information in their catalogues issued. The daffodils can be briefly divided into two classes, that is the extremely numerous variety and types of present-day hybrids, and the original or wild species. However, for all a few simple notes apply. Firstly, good drainage is essential, otherwise basal-rot and other diseases can develop rapidly. Secondly, bulbs should be free from eel worm disease, and infection from the narcissus fly grub, both of which feed on and destroy the tissues of the bulb. Hot water treatment for eel worm disease and spraying the foliage or dipping the bulbs in certain insecticides for the fly grub, are fully described in

the **Handbook of Bulbs and Perennials**. However, stocks from reliable bulb growers are usually clean and healthy and seldom should present difficulty in the smaller home garden.

Briefly, the present-day hybrid daffodils are divided into about twelve divisions, each with its own sub-sections, such as division one, trumpet varieties; division three, small-cupped varieties; division four, double flowered varieties; and then down to the various hybrids derived from well-known species, such as section seven, in which **N. jonquilla** features are clearly evident, or section nine, where the features of **N. poeticus** are prominent. The classifications have to be known if it is intended to exhibit blooms on the show bench.

The commonest way of growing daffodils is in clumps in the garden, and these can be left undisturbed for several years until obviously overcrowded, when bulbs should be lifted as soon as the foliage dies down or turns yellow. Plant fresh sets in groups of six or twelve, 3in apart and 4in below the surface of the



soil. Some of the hardiest varieties are easily naturalised in grassy fields, lawns or in semi-woodland conditions. The best informal way for such plantings is to scatter widely a handful of bulbs, and where each individual bulb comes to rest, dig up the turf and set six or twelve bulbs in a group, preferably each clump of the same variety. All daffodils are quite hardy.

N. cyclamineus—So-called because the perianth of the flower reflexes are like those of the cyclamen. The original wild species, with its small clear yellow flowers produced on 6in stems, is unfortunately seldom met with, for it is a species which demands a sandy soil and sharp drainage. However, several most attractive hybrids are available, which although larger-flowered and taller-growing, display the same characteristics. The best-known are 'February Gold' and 'Peeping Tom'. Both are yellow-flowered on 12in stems. 'Dove Wings' is an attractive bicolour, white recurving petals and primrose-yellow

cup, turning white with age. The variety '**Beryl**' produces on 8in stems primrose-yellow flowers with reflexing perianth and globular small yellow cup. 6-12in. VHD.

N. bulbocodium (Hoop petticoat daffodil)—The common deep yellow-flowered form is popular in gardens both as a border plant and in the rocky. There are some other lesser-known forms such as **N.b. citrinus** with its well-expanded pale



yellow flowers, and **N.b. monophyllus**, the rare pure white-flowered one. By far the easiest to grow of the white or cream-flowered forms is a hybrid called '**Nylon**' in which the crepelike milk-white flowers appear in succession from mid-winter until spring. (Illustrated.) It is hardy and easily grown and bulbs obviously should be planted in early autumn.

N. jonquilla—Slender rushlike foliage and tall scapes in threes of fragrant cylindrical yellow cups with greenish-yellow tubes. There is also a double-flowered form. 20in. VHD.

N. minimus—The smallest trumpet daffodil with small yellow flowers on 3in stems. The true species is quite scarce. 4in. VHD.



N. nanus—A miniature trumpet with sulphur-yellow flowers on 6in stems. A popular full double-flowered form is called **N. nanus 'Pumilus Plena'** also commonly known as '**Rip van Winkle**'. 6in. VHD.

N. 'Soleil D'Or'—This well-known and popular form, belonging to the **N. poetaz** section, is grown commercially in the hundreds of thousands for early cut blooms. The clustered polyanthus heads of rich yellow flowers and small orange cups appear during mid-winter in mild areas, and continue the display well into spring. There is also a slightly paler-flowered Australian-raised form called '**Bathurst**'; the advantage here is that it begins to bloom a little earlier and spreads its display over a much longer period. The common early flowering '**Paper White**' polyanthus type, at one time very popular with florists, belongs here. 24in. VHD.

N. triandrus 'Albus'—A delightful species somewhat resembling **N. cyclameneus**, except that the cups



are more rounded and sepals less reflexed, while the various forms are usually near white or cream. Likewise a cool but well-drained position suits best. 6in. VHD.

NARCISSUS in bowls

The polyanthus or bunch-flowered varieties seem specially suited for growing in bowls indoors just in stones and water as our illustration shows. Fill a bowl with small stones and set the bulbs amongst them, on top or slightly buried and maintain the water just below the base of the bulbs. Place the bowl in a cool dark place to encourage plenty of root action, and do not bring indoors until the bowl is well-filled with white roots. By late winter or early spring the bowl can be brought indoors, where the warmth will quickly force further growth and eventually flowers. The varieties most suited for this kind of culture are **Paper White**, **Soleil D'Or** and **Craigford**, as illustrated, this one being the most adaptable.

If grown in bulb fibre instead of water, almost any variety of narcissus can be used, while other bulbs such as crocuses, tulips, hyacinths and

irises can also be grown. The secret of success is the production of a plentiful root action before bulbs are brought indoors. Most people are too impatient, with the result that the forced growth produced through the



indoor warmth often results in plenty of foliage but poorly developed blooms. See also under hyacinths.

NERINE (Spider lily) Amaryllidaceae

If as much work had been expended by hybridists on the lovely wild species as has been done on the species of the genus narcissus, we would have had available by now a marvellous range of choice bulbs, unsurpassed for cutting and garden display. But although those are yet to come, some lovely new varieties are already beginning to appear. Such work is being encouraged by the introduction from South Africa of the vigorous and hardy pink-flowered species **N. bowdenii**. Unfortunately most of the species are not hardy enough for districts with very cold winters, so their range of usefulness, unless pot grown, is limited. All are of easy culture, preferring full sun and good drainage, with the bulbs sitting on the top of the ground or but half submerged. They are usually set in clumps a few inches apart and are best left undisturbed, for such clusters bloom the more freely, even when crowded and the bulbs tightly packed together. Replant when dormant during summer and early autumn.

N. bowdenii—The common type produces during late summer tall flower scapes topped with about six wavy-petalled bright pink blooms 3in across, which last long when cut. Several pale pink forms are cultivated, as well as a still more robust-growing one called '**Major**'. 18in. NHD.

N. filifolia—A most prolific low-growing species, which soon forms compact clumps of small elongated bulbs, and numerous offsets, all producing an abundance of spidery, rosy-pink flowers. Mostly used as a border plant and thriving best in shingly or otherwise drained soil. 12in. MHD.



N. filamentosa—Briefly described as a larger-flowered form of *N. filifolia*, producing narrow, wavy-petalled, rich pink blooms during late summer before other species appear. (Illustrated.) 15in. MHD.

N. flexuosa 'Alba'—Except for more recently developed hybrids, this is the only white-flowered species in cultivation. The bulbs are large and round, and the soft green foliage is



absent for only a short time in mid-summer. Each stem carries six to ten heavily crimped reflexed flowers, each about 2in across, valuable for cutting and bridal floral uses. (Illustrated.) 18in. MHD.

N. fothergillii 'Major'—The best-known and deservedly popular large-flowered form of a lesser-known species, producing bold umbels of



dazzling crimson-scarlet flowers sparkled with a dust of gold. It blooms in early autumn, and is followed by bluish-green dished foliage. Produces large bulbs, but is slow of increase. (Illustrated.) 2in. MHD.

N. 'Pink Triumph'—This is one of the first recorded hybrids from *N. bowdenii*, likewise a vigorous grower and rapid increaser. The flowers are a slightly deeper shade of pink and more frilled, and the stems are taller. Established clumps bloom freely very late in autumn or early winter and are therefore of much value for cutting. Unfortunately, the flower stems will not tolerate more than about 8 degrees of frost, so they need a sheltered position in the colder gardens. Quite a number of other hybrids of similar parentage, employing the white-flowered *N. flexuosa 'Alba'*, are being tried out in this country. 24in. HHd.

N. sarniensis (Guernsey lily; so-called because bulbs became established on this island, after being washed ashore from a wrecked ship from South Africa)—Flowers resemble in size those of *N. fothergillii*, but are a shade of bright salmon-red. A vivid orange-scarlet form is called *N. sarniensis 'Corusca'*. Although increasing freely, this species and its forms are rather tardy in flowering. Established clumps need to be well sun-baked during the dormant period. 18in. NHD.

ORNITHOGALUM

Liliaceae

A large genus of over 120 species producing small to large roundish smooth bulbs, dormant in summer and generally of easy culture. Those mentioned are the best known. Plant bulbs in clumps 2in apart and top of bulbs 2in below the surface.

O. arabicum—Probably the best-known species, commonly called Arab's Eye, because of the jet-black



eye in the centre of the white 2in blooms, six to twelve of which appear on a roundish umbel, topping the scape. Cut blooms last quite well. (Illustrated.) 18in. NHD.

O. nutans—A distinct species with tall, drooping, loose, one-sided racemes of greyish-white flowers outside green; will thrive also in the shade. Much used for indoor decorations. 15in. VHD.

O. thyrsoides—Called Chinchinches in South Africa, a long-lasting cut-bloom shipped in bud in large quantities to Europe. Bulbs produce twelve to thirty pure white, bell-shaped flowers, each with a pale



greenish-brown eye, set in a densely-packed raceme, about 8in long on a tall scape. Every bud opens up in water, the display lasting thus three weeks or more. (Illustrated.) Increases readily from small offsets. 24in. MHD.

O. umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem)—Erect scapes carry a broad corymb of wide-open starry satiny-white flowers, outside striped greenish-white. Good for the rockery. 12in. VHD.

RANUNCULUS Ranunculaceae

Although this is a large genus of over 250 species, what is generally grown in gardens are various improved strains of the variable species *R. asiaticus*. In Europe there are the French, Turban, Persian and Paeony-flowered strains, most of which are grown in named varieties and increased by division. But those grown in the Southern Hemisphere, either in the separate colour classes or mixture, are all raised from seed, being year old or maiden tubers. When planted it will be generally found that such seedling-raised stocks are much more vigorous than those increased vegetatively, for there is much less possibility of disease or virus infections being carried over.



Fair to good results are usually secured by the average gardener who plants a bed or border in the autumn just where the situations may appeal; but a much more spectacular display with larger blooms can be obtained with a little extra attention. As the small fibrous roots penetrate to a depth of two feet, perfect drainage is essential. Decayed compost or animal manure, well-mixed into a good turfy loam to this depth, gives ideal results. If organic manure is not available, the addition of a mixture of superphosphate and blood and bone manure will bring success. Some growers dust their beds during the growing season with sifted dried fowl manure and water this in immediately. The result is larger roots and better blooms.

Plant tubers with claws downward. 6in apart, either in staggered double-width rows or in beds, and cover with 2in of soil. Smaller-sized roots should be set as early as possible in the autumn, so as to become well-established before winter, but normally full-sized ones give best results with a correspondingly extra amount of bloom. It is not generally known that a good display can also be secured during early summer by planting roots in the spring, as soon as the ground begins to warm up.

Various strains are grown in this part of the world, either the well-known Australian-developed 'Claremont' or the American 'Tecolote Giants', as illustrated, but all growers seek to yearly improve their strains so as to produce an increased percentage of full-double blooms in as large a range of colours as possible. The trend now is to reproduce the 'Telecote' type, which develops into a full double smooth-petalled bloom, more of a paeony-flowered type, in clear pure colours. If well-grown, blooms 4-6in across can be produced, which are also excellent and long-lasting as cut blooms. Although mostly offered are grown in mixture, separate colour classes are grown and offered that are ideal for special displays in beds. The separate colours include white, yellow, orange, rose, scarlet, crimson and purple-red. It is not advisable to keep roots to be planted again the next autumn and a fresh site for the following season's display should be selected, as fungoid diseases can be carried over in such roots and soil. 24in. VHD.

ROMULEA**Iridaceae**

Little-known bulbs, mostly hailing from South Africa, closely related to the crocuses, and resembling them in bloom. There are about 50 species known, few of which are in general cultivation. Those described are among the finest rock garden bulbs grown. Unlike most of the crocus species, which prefer a climate with a cold winter, the romuleas are happier in warmer districts. Increase is usually from seed which usually sets freely. Plant during autumn these smallish bulbs in pockets or borders 1-2in apart and 1in deep.

R. bulbocodium—Each corm produces in early spring several bright violet-blue bell-shaped blooms, 2-3in across on short stems, each flower with a conspicuous yellow centre, spectacular in full bloom. 4in. NHD.

R. rosea—The tallest-growing and most prolific species with narrow rushlike foliage, and numerous rosy-erect crocuslike flowers 3in across. 9in. NHD.



R. sabulosa—Claimed to be one of the finest rock-garden bulbs in

cultivation. The bed or pocket in full bloom during early spring is a blaze of wide-open brilliant cochineal-red flowers, 3in across. The display continues with a succession of blooms for some time. Hot, sunny spot, dry in summer, suits best. (Illustrated.) 6in. NHD.

SCILLA (Squill or wild hyacinth)**Liliaceae**

This is quite a large genus of over eighty easily-grown species of bulbous plants, closely related to the hyacinths, of which the blue, white pinkish flowering forms of the common wood hyacinth are well-known. They are ideal for naturalising under big trees or those resembling woodland conditions, where bulbs can be left undisturbed for years.

S. campanulata—The common Spanish jacinth, of which the usual blue-flowered type is deservedly



popular for massing under large deciduous trees, or for planting in ribbon borders. Bulbs increase rapidly, blooming freely in the spring, with their numerous 12in long one-sided stems, each carrying about two dozen or more rich-blue drooping bells. There are several larger-flowered and taller-growing named forms in light and deep blue, white and various shades of pinks and mauve. Set these white-skinned, shining, fleshy bulbs about 1in apart, 2in deep, and either massed or in ribbon borders and such plantings can be left undisturbed until overcrowded. (Illustrated.) Useful when cut. 9-15in. VHD.

S. peruviana (The Cuban lily)—A most interesting species forming large rounded bulbs 3in across. During late spring or early summer it produces a robust central scape, which terminates just above the rosette of broad leaves in a conical raceme 4in

across, comprising numerous purple-blue flowers each with white central anthers. Quite spectacular in bloom. The bulbs will also thrive in semi-shade and bloom more freely when

purples, usually with white and yellow throat markings or bands, and four to six on 12in stems. A superior strain has developed by crossing these with a closely related

single 2in wide crocuslike bright yellow flowers on short stems, which are quickly followed by the straplike leaves. Although quite happy grown in the open, usually as a border edge plant, it is a subject also admirably suited for naturalising at the roots of large deciduous trees, where clumps can be left undisturbed for several years. Plant the 1½in wide rounded bulbs 3in deep and apart, setting them early in the autumn if blooms that season are desired. 6in. VHD.

TRITONIA

Iridaceae

A genus of about fifty species of cormous plants from South Africa, few of which are cultivated. These resemble, and are closely related to, the sparaxis and babianas, producing a fine display of blooms during late spring. The common deep orange-flowered species, *T. crocata*, gives us scapes of 2in wide, bell-shaped



species, the tangerine-orange flowered *Streptanthera cuprea*. The result is the introduction of this colour into the mixture, as well as its brilliant peacock green and blue centre. Hence the best strains of mixed sparaxis at present available in this country include a wide range of colour combinations, thus providing a brilliant display in late spring. There is occasionally offered separate named colour varieties in pinks, reds, yellows and purples. Plant in beds or borders 2in apart and deep, and leave undisturbed until overcrowded. 12in. MHD.

S. bulbifera—A very distinct species, producing large and unusual-shaped bulbs, and tall racemes of straw-yellow, heavily veined, semi-transparent flowers. This shade is at present very popular in floral decorations, for the cut stems are quite useful. 12-18in. MHD.

STERNBERGIA (Autumn crocus)

Amaryllidaceae

A desirable miniature of the amaryllis family, producing freely in early autumn from the narcissus-sized, black-coated bulbs, several



clumps become crowded. The dormant season is short, so if transplanting, it is necessary this should be done in mid-summer. (Illustrated.) 18in. MHE.

S. siberica (Siberian squills)—A most desirable early spring-flowering bulb for the rockery or for massing under trees. It produces small bulbs like hyacinths, and rich-blue flowers, about six on a stem, up to 9in tall, resembling chionodoxas. A form called *C. siberica* 'Taurica' blooms



still earlier, and a brilliant light blue form, increased by divisions, not by seed as is usual, is called 'Spring Beauty'. A similar species, producing but two leaves, is called *Scilla bifolia*. All prefer a climate with a cold winter, but like galanthus and chionodoxas, are relatively happy in warmer climates if planted in cool, semi-shady situations. 6-9in. VHD.

SPARAXIS

Iridaceae

The best-known species, *S. tricolor*, is an easily-grown popular border bulb, existing in a wide range of colours, mostly reds, pinks and



flowers, held in two rows like freesias, and likewise useful when cut. There are also pure white, salmon and orange-scarlet flowered forms cultivated and sometimes available. Plant the flattish corms, which are covered with a fibrous tunic, 2in apart and deep, three rows abreast, to produce a fine front-border effect. These can be left undisturbed for several years. Of easiest culture but full sun and good drainage are essential. 9in. NHD.

TRITELEIA

Liliaceae

At one time included in the genus *Brodiaea*, this is a genus of over fifty species; those mentioned are the ones generally grown. All are hardy, easily-grown bulbs which can be cultivated in clumps or ribbon borders for the lower-growing ones. Plant 2in apart and deep, preferably in full sun, and bulbs can be left undisturbed until they obviously need moving.

T. laxa—Crowded heads of trumpet-shaped violet-blue flowers, some ten to thirty on 12in stems, which appear during late spring or early summer, and long-lasting when cut. Very hardy and easily grown. 9-12in. VHD.

T. californica—A strong-growing species carrying on their wiry stems umbels of trumpeted lilylike, pale lilac-blue flowers; some forms are



deeper or paler in colour. Illustrated above with the smaller-headed deep blue **Brodiaea capitata**. 30in. NHD.

T. uniflora (syn *Ipheion uniflorum*)—A prolific increaser, producing elongated whitish bulbs, each developing numerous scapes carrying one or more wide-open, up-turned,



1½in wide, flat, lilac-blue flowers. A ribbon border in full bloom is quite spectacular. There is also a newer, deeper blue-flowered form. 9in. NHD.

TULIP

Liliaceae

As with narcissus, lilliums and several other bulbs, tulips are now grown in an almost endless range of colours, varieties and types, but brief references can be made here. About 100 distinct bulbous species are known; their culture and description are a most interesting study on its own. These species are most intriguing subjects for the rock garden, for they are mostly smaller-flowering and very dainty in habit. The numerous named varieties at present in cultivation run into thousands, and

are classified into a number of defined sections; they are fully described in the **Handbook of Bulbs and Perennials**, as also the species cultivated here. The most popular tulips in this country are the taller-growing ones, such as those called 'Darwin', 'Breeder', 'Parrot' and 'Triumph'



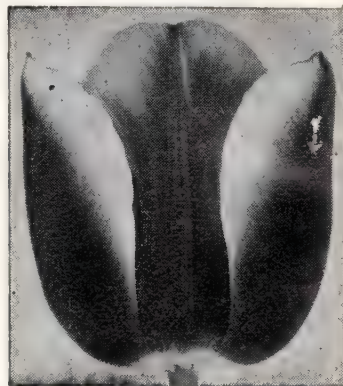
tulips, and a newer very popular and vigorous-growing class known as 'New Darwin' hybrids. The lower-growing early singles and doubles, much employed for bedding in Europe, are not popular here—they are too short in the stems for cutting. Illustrated, a typical Darwin tulip above and of one of 'Parrot' type below.



Any good soil can be made to grow tulips successfully if adequate drainage is provided. Cool growing conditions and deep cultivation are essential for success. Soil can be enriched with compost or decayed cow manure, and any well-balanced fertiliser or finely ground bone-flour is also recommended. Bulbs bloom and thrive better in climates with cold winters and cool growing conditions prevailing until after blooming. In warmer climates bulbs should be planted deeper and kept cool, a surface bedding of low-growing annuals such as arabis, forget-me-nots or violas being useful and quite effective. Well-grown fattened bulbs,

raised under ideal conditions in a suitable cold climate, will usually provide excellent blooms the first season, even in otherwise unsuitable conditions, because the quality of the bloom in bulbs such as these is very much decided by the conditions experienced the previous growing season. This is why relatively good blooms can be secured by growing tulips, narcissus, bulbous irises, etc., in bulb fibre or some other medium, which in itself has little feeding value.

Full-sized flowering bulbs, which should be 10-12 centimetres in circumference, should be planted 4-6in deep, depending on whether the soil is heavy or light, and set 3-4in apart either in beds or groups. In very light sandy soils and warm climates, which are inclined to force bulbs into growth and bloom prematurely, bulbs can be set even 8-10in deep. A generous application of a balanced manure, called 'Bulb Booster', sold by most retailers, is particularly suited for the culture of tulips, providing a sustained boost throughout the growing season, and resulting in larger blooms on longer stems. This, as with other fertilisers, should be well forked into the soil to a depth of 18in at least. A few of the most popular and reliable better growing varieties grown here and generally available are (18-30in. VHD.):—



Advance—Cerise-scarlet, blue base.

Apeldoorn—Immense fiery orange-scarlet.

Aristocrat—Soft purplish-rose.

Blue Amiable—Bluish heliotrope.

Campfire—Rich crimson-red.

Elmus—Carmine-red, bordered white. A 'Triumph' tulip (illustrated).

Greuze—Deep purple-violet.

Holland's Glory—Eight-inch salmon-orange-scarlet.

Insurpassable—A pure lilac colour.

Margeaux—Rich bordeaux-red.

Nephetos—Soft lemon yellow.

Oxford—Large orange-red, yellow base.

Renown—Carmine-red, base yellow-edged blue.

Sunkist—Large deep yellow.

TULIPA (Wild species) Liliaceae

There is deservedly an increasing interest in these original wild species, particularly for group planting in rock gardens, as most are very dainty, smaller-growing, each with its own distinctive character. Furthermore, they do not seem to be subject to the virus that results in striping. Only a few of the hundred known species are grown here, mention being made of those generally available.



T. clusiana—Known as the lady tulip, the elegant narrow pointed flowers are white inside, exterior crimson-rose, with dark blue base. Bulbs are small. (Illustrated.) 15in. VHD.

T. eichleri—Large crimson-scarlet flowers with striking yellow and black centres. Early. 12in. VHD.

T. fosteriana 'Red Emperor'—Immensely popular in Europe and America, as it is the first large-flowered tulip to bloom, this selected form producing immense rounded flowers of vermilion-scarlet, with handsome black base edged yellow. 18in. VHD.



T. kaufmanniana—Called the water-lily tulip, as the expanded white flowers, edged pink, expand widely

open. There are also a number of delightful selected forms in brighter colours becoming available. One of the first to bloom. (Illustrated.) 8in. VHD.

T. saxatilis—A distinct species from Crete, bearing one to three lilac flowers with yellow centres on each stem. Happy in warmer climates. 10in. MHD.

VELTHEIMIA Liliaceae

V. capensis—This is a lovely South African bulb which grows freely along the sandy coasts, hence requires good drainage and full sun. The handsome, wavy-edged, deep green leaves surround a dense raceme of deep



crushed strawberry, semi-pendent tubular flowers, tipped green. These appear early spring and are long lasting cut. Increase is from divisions of the comparatively large bulbs, or else from seed which usually requires four years to bloom. 15in. MHD.

WATSONIA (Bugle lilies) Iridaceae

But few of the eighty known wild species from South Africa are in general cultivation. Those grown in gardens are mostly forms or hybrids of some of the largest-flowering species. The modern larger-flowering varieties available today, mostly raised in New Zealand or Australia, are much valued as cut blooms, flowering as they do in early summer, when strangely enough, flowers are often scarce. Every bud, including these on the numerous side-shoots, will open up in water and provide a prolonged display. If the short main flowering stems are removed before seeding, these lower-flower stems also provide a good second crop in the garden. The large, flat, gladiolus-like corms, covered with a fibrous outer skin, are best planted about 4in deep and apart in clumps of a dozen, and can be left for three years before becoming overcrowded. Watsonias are of easiest culture, not fastidious regarding soils or situations,

and can be relied upon to provide a good display each season. There seems to be no disease that attacks bulbs, foliage or blooms. The foliage dies down in summer, but for a very short period; new growths develop with the first rains. Most of these hybrids grow 4-6ft tall, and are therefore suited for planting among shrubs or suitably placed in the herbaceous border. All NHD.



The following are a few of the best named varieties grown here:—

Aletroides—Coral-red species, tubular flowers. Early. 30in only.

Auckland—Rich salmon-pink, semi-dwarf.

Hobart—Large blush-white.

Illumination—Rosy-purple, violet centre.

Maitland—Salmon-mauve, flushed orange.

Melbourne—Salmon-pink, shaded buff.

Orangea—Brilliant tangerine-orange.

Pink Opal—Large fuchsia-pink, many open.

Pink Pearl—Large pale lilac-pink.

Rubra—Deep crimson-maroon-purple.

Spitfire—Brilliant scarlet, violet eye.

viridiflora—Greenish-lemon species, hooded blooms.

PREPARATION AND LAYOUT OF PEBBLE GARDENS

Pebble Gardens, a modification in the styles of Oriental Gardens of a certain type to suit Occidental tastes and requirements, had their origin in Japan probably about 800 to 1,000 years ago.

It is generally believed that these gardens, with their sparse planting and spartan simplicity, were developed as retreats or quiet areas for the home-owner to retire to. Here, in placid meditation, he could shed the irritations and tiresome worries of the day just past, and regain peace of mind.

The Occidental gardener, however, accepts the style developed in Japan, but accentuates the dramatic rather than the soothing atmosphere. Whereas Japanese gardens tended to larger areas of raked sand and arranged pebbles or boulders, the pebble gardens here are most used for filling smaller corners, narrow betwixt-houses areas, and so on. Their size being insignificant, it becomes necessary for the presence to be accentuated by the rich colours of scoria, coloured pebbles, marble and so on in order to make some impact.

The development is a happy one. The methods are simple, the results effective. The use of the undersheet of black polythene sheeting eliminates weeding, and the sparse planting and strong colours suits our desire for the dramatic. The gardens are striking in appearance for several years at a time, and are easily remodelled.

Here are the stages in putting down a Pebble Garden:—

- (1) Decide upon the area available. The larger the area, the more it should be carefully understated in design and colouring.
- (2) How far do you want to go? If the entire site is bare, then you can, if you wish, plan for ponds, streams, waterfalls, major rock-groups, stone lanterns, sand areas for raking, and so on. You may, at the other end of the scale, have a small, untidy problem corner you want to do something about. If the former, then you will need a book on the subject. This brief note will probably help you with the latter.
- (3) Give this area depth and character by heaping up a 2ft mound of earth. A small flat area is a bore. Shape it to your desire (**not** steep-sided—just gentle slopes) and then bed the whole garden in a polythene cover, sealed down into a small trench at the edges with stones that will come part of the design.
- (4) A large boulder or two will add emphasis. It is often a good idea to cluster smaller stones around it, like kittens around a mother-cat.
- (5) Learn about the plants you are putting in. If they require damp conditions, plant them in a hollow. The drainage from the plastic will do the rest. If they need dry ground, plant them on a mound.
- (6) Cover with pebbles, right up to and around the plants, to a depth of two inches at least. The pebbles will need to be hand-placed, over the mound particularly. The choice of pebbles, the

colours—these are all matters for your own discretion. The garden is for your own enjoyment and can be an expression of your temperament.

- (7) Remember always, planting is sparse to be effective. Group your components of boulders, plants and coloured pebbles in the way that seems most effective. Avoid straight rows of plants, or, for that matter, even spacings.
- (8) Interesting pieces (one or two at most) of driftwood can be incorporated into the design.

The above general points may help you with your project. Plants suitable for such a garden include:—

- (1) All dwarf and prostrate conifers.
- (2) Grafted standard Maples of various colours.
- (3) Many N.Z. natives including *Phormiums*, *Libertias*, *Cordylines*, and *Toe-toes*.
- (4) Evergreen dwarf *Azaleas*.
- (5) Bamboos, preferably dwarf or small-leaved.
- (6) Various types of *Cyperus* (*Papyrus*, *Esculenta*, etc.).
- (7) Ornamental grasses such as *Festuca glauca*.
- (8) Ground-cover such as *Arenaria aurea*, *Ajuga*, *Hedera*.

Almost all rock-garden perennials make suitable additional subjects.



PREPARATION, GROWING AND TRAINING OF BONSAI TREES

This form of gardening is Chinese in origin, with a known history dating back some fourteen hundred years. About the year 1200 A.D., the art was introduced to Japan, and enthusiasts then improved on and added to the Chinese methods with the result that in the year 1310 A.D. the first positive Japanese record of their culture appeared, when a famous Japanese scroll was illustrated with drawings of Bonsai. Later, in the Tokugawa era of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, illustrations became more and more numerous, and there are indications that graftings and buddings of suitable scions were often carried out.

Nowadays, trees that are regarded as outstanding varieties for dwarfing are quite clearly known. Their main features must be that:

1. They rapidly attain a look of age.
2. They can be trained into gnarled and unusual shapes if necessary.
3. They are hardy.

Main selections in Japan include:

Japanese White Pine: (*Pinus parviflora*).

Yeddo Spruce: (*Picea jezoensis*) This, because of its enjoyment of sharp drainage, is used for ISHITSUKI, or clasping a large stone in its roots. It is also most effective when grown in small groves, 6 or more to a trough.

Pines: (*Pinus*) And especially the dwarf Mugho pines, are always handsome and interesting.

Maples: (*Acers*): All varieties of acers make excellent Bonsai, and their tenacity enables them to withstand severe training and dwarfing programmes.

Bamboos: (*Bambusa*) The dwarf species make delightful miniatures.

Chamaecyparis: (various forms of cypress) especially the *C. obtusa* group are always handsome and are easily grown and handled.

Juniperus: Many of the junipers possess very attractive form and are of slow growth, thus making very good Bonsai.

Many other varieties, including *fagus*, *betula*, *larix*, *pseudotsuga* and *taxodium*, all make handsome miniatures.

The techniques involved are not complicated. The two-year-old tree should be planted in a trough of almost any material in reasonably good loam, on a mound of soil which will ensure good drainage. Drainage holes in the trough are a matter of choice—with holes,

frequent watering is needed but the tree may be grown outdoor with no shelter; without holes, care must be taken not to have a permanently damp and soggy basement of soil, and the tree must have shelter to keep rain from bringing this about. Naturally these may be watered far less frequently and there are no drip troubles if the tree is brought indoors. Provided care is taken, either method is equally successful. No tree should be kept indoors for more than two weeks at a time without a vivifying period of at least four weeks afterwards in natural light.

Pruning should be done frequently on soft growing tips, the usual method being to nip off the fine tips with the thumbnail against the ball of the first finger—"like an animal browsing on the tips," as our Japanese authority puts it.

Root-pruning is carried out every second year. The tree in its trough is inverted into the palm of the right hand, with the trunk passing downward between the first and second fingers. The edge of the trough can then be struck a gentle tap on the edge of the workbench with an easy downward stroke, and lifted clear. The matted roots so exposed should be teased up and clipped off, a small sprinkling of soil added to the emptied trough, and the tree in its pan of earth returned to the trough for another two years' growing. This work is best done in midwinter.

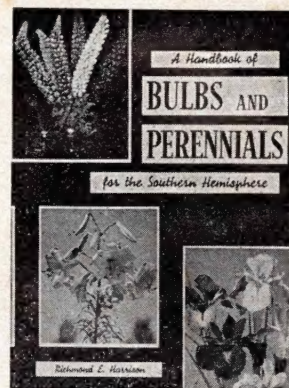
Shaping is carried out with annealed medium-grade florists-wire. The wire is wound around the branch to be shaped (while it is still young and malleable) in a firm spiral that is not too tight to injure the soft bark. The branch is then bent into the desired shape, and is not disturbed for at least three months. After that time the wire can be removed, and the branch so treated will always retain the shape imparted to it. Weeping effects can be achieved by hanging weights on the branch tips, and a windswept appearance to the whole tree is achieved by standing the trough practically on end after each watering, when all new growth will be almost parallel to the surface of the soil in the trough. This is kept up until the whole tree seems to bear the imprint of prevailing winds, and pruning will keep the shape once it has been attained. The actual profile of the tree is a combination of your taste and the appearance of a full-grown tree of the variety to be dwarfed. Purists aver that the finally-shaped tree should be a replica in miniature of the fully-grown counterpart, but there is no law on the subject, and some interesting, if bizarre, shapes can be achieved by the above training methods.



\$4.75

Handbook of Bulbs and Perennials

Is a book that is beautifully illustrated in colour, depicting no less than 300 subjects, while there are hundreds of black and white illustrations that greatly assist in the identification of plants. It contains 264 pages printed on best quality art paper, giving adequate descriptions and cultural notes of all bulbs and perennials grown and known in Australasia. It also furnishes lists of subjects which bloom at different times of the year, as well as those suited for dry positions, shady spots, coastal planting, wet places, etc. It is the only book of its kind and a 'must' for every keen gardener interested in bulbs and perennials. Completely revised second edition \$4.25; postage 15c.



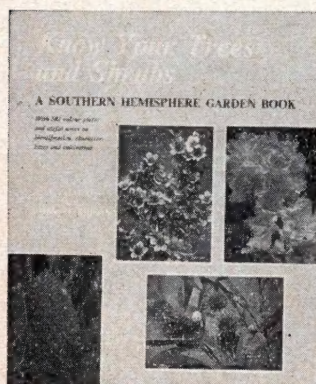
\$4.25

'KNOW YOUR GARDEN' series

Trees and Shrubs – Bulbs and Perennials

These two books illustrate beautifully in natural colour a good cross-section of the plant material more fully described in the Handbooks. The 582 magnificent colour plates in *TREES AND SHRUBS*, the 615 equally-good pictures in *BULBS AND PERENNIALS* and the careful notes on identification, characteristics and cultivation make these an indispensable part of every flower-gardener's library. *TREES AND SHRUBS* is now in its third edition within only 24 months, and was rightly deemed of a quality suitable for presentation to H.M. Queen Elizabeth II on her visit to New Zealand.

The recognition they provide of the plants you may have seen and wished to identify make them invaluable to the keen gardener, and they have been quoted as the finest effort yet made in the difficult field of providing gardening books illustrated in colour.



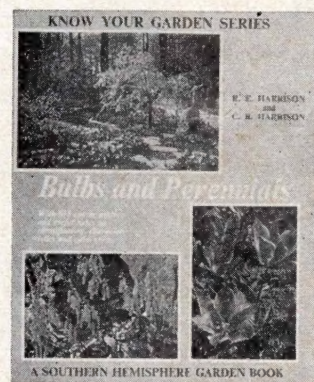
\$8.00

Trees and Shrubs

Now in its third edition, this sumptuously-illustrated book proved so popular both in N.Z. and overseas that runaway sales disposed of the first two editions in barely 18 months. The present edition is apparently about to emulate its predecessors, and early ordering is advisable.

Bulbs and Perennials

Recognition of trees and shrubs, bulbs and perennials, help you to select the right plant for the exactly right position to produce the effect you are seeking. You know how each part of a plant composition will appear, in flower or out, at all seasons. Such knowledge not only gives your natural talents of design a real opportunity in the garden, but also saves you from making expensive purchasing mistakes. 615 colour plates. \$8.00.



\$8.00

TREES AND SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR COASTAL GARDENS

* WILL STAND MORE SEVERE CONDITIONS

Acacia Most vars.	Cornus capitata	Hakea laurina	Phoebe squammy
Agonis	*Corokia	Hebe in var.	*Phoenix canariensis
Araucaria heterophylla	Correa	Hibiscus in var.	Phyllis plumosa
*Arbutus unedo	Cotinus	Hydrangea hortensis	Pittosporum in var.
Banksia in var.	Cotoneaster in var.	Hypericum in var.	Podalyria calyptrata
Beaufortia sparsa	*Cytisus in var.	Ilex in var.	Podalyria sericea
*Buddleia in var.	Dodonea	*Lagunaria patersonii	Polygala myrtifolia
Callistemon in var.	Escallonia in var.	Leptospermum in var.	Pomaderris elliptica
*Calluna in var.	Erythrina	Leucodendron argenteum	Protea in var.
*Casuarina	Euc. ficifolia	Leucospermum	*Pseudopanax
Ceanothus in var.	Euc. leucoxylon 'Rosea'	Ligustrum	Pyraecantha in var.
Choisya	*Euonymus jap. vars.	Lonicera nitida	Sophora tetraptera
Clianthus	Feijoa sellowiana	Magnolia grandiflora	Spartium junceum
Cistus in var.	Garrya	*Metrosideros excelsa	Tamarix in var.
*Coprosma	Grevillea rosmarinifolia	*Myoporum (Ngaio)	
*Cordyline	Grevillea some vars.	Nerium in var.	

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR MOIST TO WET POSITION

* SPECIALLY SUITED TO WET SITUATION

Amelanchier	Dacrydium (Rimu)	*Nyssa	Symphoricarpos
Aucuba japonica vars.	Fraxinus	Phormium (Flax)	Tamarix
Buddleias	Hoheria	Pieris	*Thuja plicata
*Casuarina glauca	Hydrangeas	*Populus	Viburnums
Chaenomeles	*Liquidambar	Quercus (Oaks)	
Clethra arborea	Nandina	Salix (Willows)	

FAST GROWING TREES AND SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR SCREENS, SHELTER OR BACKGROUND EFFECTS

Acacias Taller vars.	Casuarina	Euc. leucoxylon 'Rosea'	Lagunaria
Acer pseudoplatanus	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	Fraxinus 'Raywoodii'	Nothofagus fusca
Agonis	Cornus capitata	Grevillea robusta	Photinia glabra 'Robusta'
Betula	Dodonea viscosa 'Purpurea'	Hoheria populnea vars.	Pittosporum vars.
Buddleias	Eucalyptus ficifolia	Ilex	Tamarix juniperina

PLANTS FOR POSITIONS IN SEMI-SHADE

* MAY BE GROWN IN FULL SHADE

*Abutilons	Corylopsis	Halesia	Pieris
*Aucubas	*Cyathea	Hamamelis	Rhododendrons
Azaleas	Daphne	Hypericum	Rosmarinus
Azaras	Desfontainea	Kalmia	*Ruscus
Bauera	Deutzia	Loropetalum	*Sarcococca
*Buxus	Edgeworthia	*Mahonias	Senecio
*Camellias	Embothrium	*Myrtus	Stachyurus
Cantuas	Eriostemon	Nandina	Symphoricarpos
Chaenomeles	Euphorbia veneta	*Pentstemon	Tibouchina
Chimonanthus	*Fatsia	Pernettya	*Viburnum japonicum
Clethra	Fuchsias	Philadelphus	

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR DRY CONDITIONS

Acacias	Choisya	Grevilleas	Podalyrias
Adenandras	Chorizemas	Hakeas	Pomaderris
Banksias	Cistus	Hibiscus	Prostantheras
Beaufortia	Clianthus	Hypericum	Potentillas
Beloperone	Coleonemas	Jacaranda	Proteas
Berberis	Cotoneaster	Koeleruteria	Punica
Buddleias	Cytisus	Kolwizia	Pyraecanthas
Caesalpinia	Dais	Kunzea	Sambucus
Callistemon	Dodonea	Lagerstroemias	Sophoras
Callunas	Dryandra	Lantanas	Spartium
Cantuas	Ericas	Leptospermums	Tamarix
Calytrix	Eucalyptus (some)	Leucadendrons	Thryptomenes
Cassias	Eugenia	Leucospermums	Tweedia
Ceanothus	Euonymus jap.	Melaleucas	Virgilia
Cedrus	Felecia	Neriums	Weigelas
Ceratopetalum	Fremontia	Phoenix	
Ceratostigma	Garrya	Phyllis	
Cestrum	Genistas	Plumbago	

NOTED NERIFOLIA

Virginia Stellata